



STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. RAMAGE, M.A. (Admin.), M.D.

For the Year 1961

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STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health

PRELIMINARY NOTE

The vital statistics for the year under review have not altered significantly from those of the preceding year, except that the birth-rate increased. This, at 18·3, is higher than the national average, and the increased number of births has thrown a heavy burden on the midwifery service. However, with an occasional exception, this problem has been successfully overcome, and, happily, there were only four maternal deaths, which gives a rate one-half that of the previous year.

Unhappily, an increase in illegitimate births was recorded and it was in the lowest maternal age group. This resembles the tip of the iceberg and is evidence of increasing promiscuity, which reflects the loosening of the ties of family life. It is becoming increasingly clear that the maintenance of a stable home life is the most important social problem requiring attention in the country, not only from the increase in illegitimate births, but also from the numerous behaviour problems which are arising. The Health Department has here an important duty to discharge, and the acceptance by the Health Committee of the proposal to create a health education section was a great help in this direction. As a result, towards the end of the year, a health education officer of very wide experience was appointed to organise a service for the county. It is intended to expand the library of useful material, film strips and films and other aids to instruction; and lectures and discussions on preparation for marriage and family life will form a large part of the activities of this section.

Further progress has been made in the building of new clinics during the year and four new ones were opened. The clinics built since the war have proved very popular, with their modern facilities and attractive colouring. However, the difficulties of planning a complete building which can be used for varied purposes are making themselves felt in the larger clinics as new services, such as dental auxiliaries work and chiropody, are developed. An "expandable" type of building is clearly desirable, and the disadvantages of the economies which were imposed after the war have added to the present difficulties. In a county area it has always been accepted that rural districts cannot economically be provided with full clinic buildings, so that joint use, mainly of church and chapel premises, has been necessary in the past. More recently, the joint use of new buildings, including some required for other County Council purposes, has been possible, and by previous consultation happy results have been secured. In some instances, doctors' surgeries have also been used. Where such combination has been impossible, a new simple type of clinic, which can be provided at a reasonable cost, has been agreed for some parts of the county. Inevitably, journeys will still be necessary in order to obtain the more specialised County Council services, but routine maternity and child welfare can be effectively carried out.

The attendances at the clinics, the statistics of the Ambulance Service, and, indeed, the work of most of the sections of the Department, show that increased numbers were recorded during the year. Social work amongst old people and the expansion in the mental health section were greater than would be accounted for by the natural increase in the population of the county. As regards the former, there was a further rise in the number of home helps employed to about 1,100, and their work is overwhelmingly concerned with the aged and disabled people. The cost of this service is considerable, but the value of it is immeasurable for, quite apart from the saving by making unnecessary the admission of many more people to "Part III" accommodation and to hospitals, the contribution to human happiness in assisting old people to remain in their familiar surroundings is above price. Home visits by the social workers as their contribution in aiding the aged increased, and an expansion of the chiropody service was possible during the year. At the end of the year, 2,357 persons were receiving chiropody treatment, which represents a significant contribution towards a full service, and, at the time of writing, a further improvement has been secured.

Comment was made in the foreword to the 1960 report on the scheme adopted by the County Council to implement the 1959 Mental Health Act, and it was said that years would be required to meet all the proposals. However, some important advances were made during the year under review. Three mental health centres were opened in the county and arrangements were in hand for the transfer of the mental health section to new premises. This will lead to the office staff being housed in the same building, and while the arrangement would be even better were the section accommodated with the remainder of the central office staffs, it does represent an immense improvement on the old arrangements, and provides proper space in which the mental welfare officers can carry out their office work and a proportion of their interviewing work. Continual efforts have been made to find satisfactory premises for mental health centres in the south of the county, but up to the time of writing no success has been obtained.

The adult training centre at Audnam (60 places) was officially opened during the year and is now functioning satisfactorily, a wide variety of work adapted to the ability of the trainees being undertaken there.

The difficulties during the past five years of finding satisfactory accommodation for the holidays of the junior and adult trainees led to a search for a suitable holiday home which the County Council could purchase. Finally, an ideal building at Rhos-on-Sea was found, in the form of a hotel completely furnished and in full working order. Ample grounds provide the trainees with outdoor occupation and the hotel garage serves as a covered play space. As might be expected, very little adaptation to the building was required. The Committee had given careful thought to the use of the building throughout the year, and were satisfied that this would be possible by offering its use to other Departments of the County Council for periods unwanted by the mental health section and to outside authorities. Experience up to the time of writing suggests that this holiday home will play a very valuable part in the service for the mentally handicapped.

It will be seen in the appropriate section (p. 93) that this year almost one hundred more trainees were on the rolls of the training centres than in the previous year. These were accommodated by adding a small number in each centre, plus the opening of Newcastle Adult Centre and the placing of a few in centres maintained by neighbouring authorities. The County Council's plan of expansion of the training centres will eventually cater for the additional numbers and reduce slight overcrowding at some of the existing centres, but at the moment these efforts are being hampered by the difficulty in obtaining suitable sites. The necessity to increase the staff for the new centres has not been neglected and it will be noted that, during the year, seven trainees held appointments in the county's four year course of training. The need to bring the older staff up-to-date and for them to obtain new ideas was generously met by seconding them to suitable courses, and by the residential course which is run each year by the department. The latter course, with its emphasis on the practical aspect of work with the mentally sub-normal and the mentally ill, is becoming increasingly popular with the staffs of outside authorities.

It is not possible to mention in a foreword all the activities of the department—indeed, that is the function of the body of the report—but it is plain on reading the latter that the multitudinous activities of the Health Department depend upon the attitude and efficiency of all the staff, both professional and clerical, for its effective working. The good results obtained are the measure of the quality of the staff and their diligence.

The enthusiasm of the Committee indicates an attitude which has a beneficial effect all down the line and is a great help towards an effective service. It would be wrong to end these comments without reference to the invaluable help from those County departments whose work impinges on the Health Department.

COMMITTEES

The Committee of the County Council concerned with public health is the Health Committee.

The County Medical Officer also acts as medical adviser to all Committees of the County Council including the Education Committee, Welfare Services Committee and Children's Committee.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1961.

Chairman — COUNCILLOR J. UDALL

Vice-Chairman — COUNCILLOR W. F. TRACY

Ex-officio Members —

Sir ALFRED OWEN, C.B.E.,

Chairman of the County Council

Alderman J. F. AMERY, O.B.E., J.P.

Vice Chairman of the County Council

„ T. A. W. GIFFARD, M.B.E.,

Chairman of the Finance Committee

„ H. GOODWIN,

Vice Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Alderman E. ALLEN

Councillor A. J. R. HICKLING

„ A. O. DAVIES

„ P. E. McELLIN

„ F. W. SMITH

„ G. McEVOY

„ Mrs. S. A. WARD
C.B.E.

„ Mrs. P. M.
McWEENY

Councillor A. J. BARKER

„ L. W. MERCER

„ N. BAYLISS

„ A. NEEDHAM

„ E. H. BEET

„ S. H. REYNOLDS

„ C. H. BENNETT

„ Dr. F. R. ROBERTS

„ J. BLACK

„ Dr. K. C. ROGERS

„ H. J. BOURNE

„ W. H. SANT

„ C. J. BRIGHTMAN

„ F. W. SAVILL

„ S. BROOMHALL

„ J. D. SKELDING

„ A. E. COLLINS

„ A. WESTWOOD

„ A. V. DAVIES

„ H. W. WHITE

„ H. V. FEREDAY

„ J. T. WILLIAMS

„ Mrs. H. M. GARDNER

„ W. E. WINGROVE

„ D. HARTY

„ Mrs. D. M. WYNNE

HEALTH OFFICERS

(A) MEDICAL

County Medical Officer of Health

G. RAMAGE, M.A. (Admin.), M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

Health Department, County Buildings, Stafford, Tel. No. Stafford 51141.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health

H. BINYSH, M.D., M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas),
D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Barrister at Law.

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare

KATHLEEN D. ARNSBY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
(Retired 4th February, 1961)

MAIRIDH A. M. N. GILLATT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.
(Commenced 6th February, 1961)

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health

W. JOHNSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officers to Area Health Committees

J. H. DONNELLY, T.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.
(Retired 31st August, 1961)

SHEILA M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

C. E. JAMISON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

W. D. H. McFARLAND, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

W. A. McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

H. A. H. SUMMERS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

E. H. TOMLIN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

P. J. C. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Commenced 1st November, 1961)

R. WEBSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

(B) OTHER PROFESSIONAL

County Dental Officer

J. C. TIMMIS, L.D.S., R.C.S.

County Analyst

A. HOULBROOKE, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

County Health Inspector

H. PREST, M.I. San. E.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Administrative County	 (acres)	685,239
Estimated Home Population of Area, 1961 (Primarily for calculation of Death-rates or incidence of Notifiable Diseases)...	... ..	990,210
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1961 (General County Purposes)	... ..	£11,104,262
Estimated net product of a penny rate, 1961-62. (General County Purposes)	... ..	£46,077

2.—VITAL STATISTICS—MOTHERS AND INFANTS

Live Births:		
Number	... ..	18,125
Rate per 1,000 population	... ..	18.3
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	...	3.3
Stillbirths:		
Number	... ..	419
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	... ..	22.6
Total Live and Still Births	... ..	18,544
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	... ..	395
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	22
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	22
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	... ..	26
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	... ..	16
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	... ..	14
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	36
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	... ..	4
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	... ..	0.22

OTHER EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Deaths from all causes	... ..	10,039
Death Rate	... ..	10.1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	... ..	1,683
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	... ..	6
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..	1
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under one year of age)	... ..	6

AREA AND POPULATION

There has been no alteration in the total area of the Administrative County this year and there was no internal change.

The estimated populations have been supplied by the Registrar-General and are primarily given for the calculation of death rates and

the incidence of notifiable diseases. The figures are home populations (i.e., including members of the armed forces stationed in the area).

Until 1940, Area Comparability Factors supplied by the Registrar-General enabled local death-rates to be adjusted for comparison with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole or with the similarly adjusted rate of any other local area. From that year, however, and until 1948, the variety and magnitude of local population movements, and during the war years the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths, together combined to frustrate the attempt to secure such comparability.

The factors to adjust local death rates were, however, re-introduced in the 1949 Report, and are again included to adjust both birth and death rates.

The estimated population and rates for each District are shown in the tables at the end of the Report.

In the following table the final census population of the Administrative County for 1961 and the estimated home population for mid-1961 are set out:

	<i>Census, 1961 (Final)</i>	<i>Estimated Population Mid.-1961</i>
Urban	736,917	739,660
Rural	248,196	250,550
Totals	985,113	990,210

BIRTHS

The live births registered in the Administrative County for birth-rate purposes numbered 18,125, compared with 17,307 the previous year, the number in the Urban Districts being 13,640 and in the Rural Districts 4,485.

Stillbirths. There were 419 stillbirths registered during the year, of which 314 were in Urban and 105 in Rural Districts. The still-birth-rate per thousand of the population for the combined Urban and Rural Districts was 0.42. During the same period the rate for England and Wales was 0.34.

In the following table are shown the *chief* causes of death for 1961. The numbers given are 83·7 per cent of the total deaths.

TABLE SHOWING CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	3,159
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	1,683
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	1,344
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	674
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	514
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	385
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	203
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	114
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	130
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	72
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	63
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	51
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...	...	...	6

(See Table on following page)

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE AT DEATH								TOTAL
	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and over	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	8	26	12	5	51
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	6
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	3	11
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6. Meningococcal infections ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
8. Measles ...	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	5	3	—	1	—	6	2	2	19
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach ...	—	—	—	—	9	105	84	66	264
11. Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	23	228	108	37	396
12. Malignant neoplasm breast ...	—	—	—	—	17	84	34	30	165
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus ...	—	—	—	—	7	36	16	12	71
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms ...	1	6	4	6	50	290	236	194	787
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	—	3	4	1	8	11	8	4	39
16. Diabetes ...	—	—	—	2	2	12	28	26	70
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	—	—	—	1	27	234	388	694	1,344
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	—	—	—	—	55	467	508	552	1,582
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	2	33	68	90	193
20. Other heart disease	—	—	—	3	42	192	269	878	1,384
21. Other circulatory disease ...	—	—	—	—	13	68	94	210	385
22. Influenza ...	2	1	4	3	7	55	83	112	267
23. Pneumonia ...	70	9	1	2	9	82	107	234	514
24. Bronchitis ...	4	2	—	—	8	198	217	245	674
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1	—	—	6	39	36	30	115
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	2	25	20	25	72
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	6	4	1	1	4	11	14	17	58
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	—	1	4	11	15	13	18	63
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	37	54
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
31. Congenital malformations ...	81	8	2	3	8	12	—	—	114
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	211	8	12	12	51	133	126	337	890
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	2	11	32	34	21	18	11	130
34. All other accidents	7	8	8	9	20	42	21	88	203
35. Suicide ...	—	—	—	4	16	46	24	8	98
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Totals ...	395	61	50	86	449	2,481	2,551	3,966	10,039

The following table has been prepared covering the last 42 years, in which the percentage of deaths under 45 years of age is worked out in relation to the total deaths of all ages, and in the table the sexes are divided. In 1961, 10·4 per cent of all deaths occurred under the age of 45.

DEATHS UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE—MALE AND FEMALE—SHEWING
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS (ALL AGES)

YEAR	MALE			FEMALE		
	Deaths all ages	Deaths under 45	% of Total	Deaths all ages	Deaths under 45	% of Total
1920	4,626	2,295	49·61	4,084	1,935	47·38
1921	4,545	2,120	46·64	3,985	1,759	44·14
1922	4,534	1,943	42·58	4,191	1,793	42·78
1923	4,197	1,816	43·27	3,788	1,556	41·08
1924	4,332	1,795	41·43	3,906	1,520	38·91
1925	4,556	1,919	42·12	4,161	1,724	41·43
1926	4,148	1,658	39·97	3,808	1,441	37·84
1927	4,458	1,766	39·61	4,082	1,564	38·31
1928	3,965	1,449	36·54	3,563	1,180	33·12
1929	4,813	1,827	37·96	4,293	1,453	33·84
1930	4,100	1,473	35·92	3,672	1,211	32·98
1931	4,376	1,472	33·64	3,933	1,272	32·34
1932	4,190	1,425	34·01	3,824	1,174	30·70
1933	4,213	1,415	33·59	3,900	1,207	30·95
1934	4,105	1,261	30·72	3,655	1,054	28·84
1935	4,284	1,354	31·61	3,802	1,159	30·48
1936	4,203	1,266	30·12	4,022	1,100	27·35
1937	4,793	1,484	30·96	4,075	1,041	25·55
1938	4,497	1,296	28·82	3,915	1,065	27·20
1939	4,498	1,223	27·19	4,038	973	24·10
1940	4,899	1,315	26·84	4,246	1,069	25·18
1941	4,882	1,436	29·41	4,110	1,086	26·42
1942	4,257	1,150	27·01	3,742	970	25·92
1943	4,403	1,090	24·76	4,112	1,004	24·42
1944	4,136	1,069	25·85	3,800	889	23·39
1945	4,356	1,002	23·00	4,133	921	22·28
1946	4,385	1,006	22·94	3,934	804	20·44
1947	4,657	988	21·22	4,090	786	19·22
1948	4,275	895	20·94	3,717	715	19·24
1949	4,651	861	18·51	4,162	671	16·12
1950	4,805	779	16·21	4,183	631	15·08
1951	5,139	793	15·43	4,480	576	12·86
1952	4,519	647	14·32	3,993	510	12·77
1953	4,705	657	13·96	4,154	506	12·18
1954	4,849	560	11·55	4,337	457	10·54
1955	5,169	669	12·94	4,447	447	10·05
1956	5,114	630	12·32	4,483	455	10·15
1957	4,999	655	13·10	4,308	433	10·05
1958	5,185	590	11·38	4,398	423	9·62
1959	5,105	579	11·34	4,354	406	9·32
1960	5,161	640	12·40	4,491	396	8·82
1961	5,355	646	12·06	4,684	395	8·43

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Following the adverse conditions of 1960 when work on additional accommodation and on redecoration was completed the Laboratory has had a year of uninterrupted progress. The staff has been up to establishment since April when a vacancy for an Assistant Analyst was filled. Nearly the same numbers of samples have been submitted this year as last year and their distribution has remained strikingly similar. The County Council's Food and Drugs samples account for 56% while samples received from all County Council Departments account for 66% of the total samples received.

Work is undertaken for six other Food and Drugs Authorities within the County and this amounted to 23% of the whole while samples received from District Authorities in the County Area and from private sources accounted for the remaining 11%. A considerable decrease in this last section of the work has been expected to follow official advice early in the year suggesting that the older method at present in use for measuring sulphur pollution of the atmosphere might be abandoned except in special cases. It will be seen, however, in the section of this Report dealing with Atmospheric Pollution, that a drop of only 10% occurred in the number of samples submitted. The numerical details relating to all the work carried out are given in Table I.

The estimated mid-1961 population of the area served by the Laboratory was 1,256,010, while that of the Staffordshire County Council's administrative area for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act was 719,700. The latter figure shows an increase of 2.3% over the previous year. The total number of Food and Drugs samples examined for the County Council excluding "Appeal" samples, was 5,240 which gives a sampling rate per 1,000 of population of 7.3. This compares with 7.8 last year and 8.3 in 1959 and suggests, possibly, that if a satisfactory sampling rate is to be maintained the number of samples taken should increase, with the increase in population. Such an increase would necessarily involve an increase in the Laboratory's facilities.

Of the food and drugs samples examined for the County Council 130 or 2.5% received adverse reports which is exactly the same proportion as for the previous year. The 130 faulty samples included 70 milks and 60 other food and drugs. Numerical details relating to adulterated samples are given in Table II. The main types of adulteration are the same as last year. Once again there are certain groups of pre-packed articles of food which give rise to complaint and, of these, it is canned and frozen meat products which are the most frequent offenders. Twenty two of the one hundred and twenty five canned and frozen meat products received adverse reports. In most cases the offence is one of description. The name on the label of a canned or frozen meat product should indicate accurately what the can or packet contains. Some manufacturers, however, assume that a product is correctly described by applying to it a name indicating its method of preparation. While the manufacturers of, for example, Canned Stewed Steak, may be congratulated on the fact that their product usually contains 95% of meat, this very fact makes it extremely difficult to understand why the manufacturer of Canned Casserole Meat rarely achieves more than 65% meat content. Similarly, Cooked Beef Steak, Beef Slices in Natural Juice, and Cooked Fillets of Steak, when sold in cans, consist almost wholly of meat, as one would expect from their

descriptions. But a frozen meat product such as Sliced Braised Beef may contain only 50% of meat although surely, its description indicates a product consisting almost wholly of meat. It makes it all the more difficult to accept that such a description is correct when one receives samples of canned meat products which are correctly described as, for example, Stewed Steak in Gravy. There is a natural and understandable reluctance on the part of individual Local Authorities to take such cases for judgement by a Local Court since the case might well require a High Court ruling and might even be taken to the House of Lords. The most satisfactory solution to a state of affairs which is now becoming chaotic would be the fixing of standards of meat content, related to correct descriptions, in a Government Standards Order.

Food Standards Orders apply to a number of foods and work reasonably well provided that they are kept-up-to-date. An example of a failure to do this is the present Soft Drinks Order. This provides for the preparation of certain orange drinks from whole fresh oranges fixing the amount of fruit which must be used in the preparation of fixed volumes of drink. But no such provision is made in the Order for the preparation of similar drinks from whole fresh lemons. These are now being marketed and, since the present Order requires lemon drinks to contain a fixed amount of juice—instead of merely fixing an amount of fruit to be used in their preparation—many of these products are sub-standard. Of the 73 samples of Soft Drinks examined this year, 8 received adverse reports of which five were lemon drinks of the type already referred to.

A comparatively new cause for complaint occurred this year when it was found that five samples sold as Pork Dripping contained artificial colouring matter. Regulations which are now obsolete required dripping to consist wholly of fat. There is, however, a recognised demand for a product which contains both the fat and the stock or natural gravy which separates during the roasting of pork. The fat-free portion usually separates as an attractive looking jelly. It seems quite unnecessary to colour such a product artificially and such an addition naturally raises suspicion as to how the article has been prepared.

To counterbalance what may appear to be a depressing picture of our present-day foodstuffs, it is a relief to draw attention to the fact that no fault was found with any of the samples of Butter, Cheese, Ice Cream, Flour and Sugar Confectionery, Fish Pastes, Coffee Extracts, Tea and Alcoholic Drinks, as well as many other smaller groups.

Changes in the law relating to foods and drugs have been on a very moderate scale. New Regulations relating to "Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat" came into force in September. It is interesting to note that the first formal sample of a product to which these Regulations apply, examined in this Laboratory, was the basis of a successful prosecution. There has been a small amendment to that part of the Labelling of Food Order which deals with wines. The Lead in Food Regulations, 1961, which restrict the amount of lead which may be present in food and drink came into force in April of this year. The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1961, replacing older Regulations, came into force in August, 1961. In addition to such legislation the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has produced proposals for new Regulations governing Soft Drinks to replace the present inadequate Standards Order. The proposals include one relating to Comminuted Citrus Drinks, which

will legalise the sale as " Orange Drink " or " Lemon Drink ", of a product containing two pounds of potable fruit in ten gallons of drink. Since such a fruit content can make little if any significant contribution to the flavour of the resulting drink it is difficult to understand why they should be permitted to use the description " Orange " or " Lemon " Drink.

A note of warning might well be sounded here regarding changes in techniques of food production and manufacture and the continued control of food quality under existing legislation. The use of food additives grows continuously and the occurrence of pesticide and fungicide residues on food stuffs becomes an ever increasing problem. Local Food and Drugs Authorities need well-equipped laboratories, adequately staffed, to deal with present-day problems and will need to provide an increase in such facilities in order to meet the added problems of the immediate future.

This Report may suitably be concluded by reference to the visit of inspection which the Food and Drugs Sub-Committee and the Chairman of the Health Committee made to the Laboratory during the year. It gave the staff of the Laboratory the greatest pleasure and encouragement to demonstrate the variety of work undertaken and to note the appreciation of those who saw it.

TABLE I

The total number of samples analysed was as follows :—

For County Council

Food and Drugs Act, 1955	(a)	Chief Inspector's Samples	2,724
	(b)	County Public Health Inspector's Samples ...	2,516
	(c)	"Appeal-to-Cow" Samples	79
Milks for Hypochlorite Test ...	...	...	333
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	...	...	146
Drinking Waters ...	...	...	17
Swimming Bath and Pool Waters	...	...	Nil
River and Stream Waters	...	...	8
Sewages, Effluents and Trade Wastes, etc.	...	...	239
Miscellaneous Samples ...	...	...	72
			6,134

For City of Stoke-on-Trent

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	...	929
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	...	...	16
Other Samples ...	...	...	4
			949

For Borough of Rowley Regis

Food and Drugs Act, 1955	(a)	Chief Inspector's Samples	231
	(b)	County Public Health Inspector's Samples ...	45
Other Samples ...	...	...	37
			313

For Borough of Stafford

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	...	188
Other Samples ...	...	...	35
			223

For Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	...	114
Other Samples ...	...	...	60
			174

For Urban District Council of Brierley Hill

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	...	236
Other Samples ...	...	...	54
			290

For Urban District Council of Cannock

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Chief Inspector's Samples	...	128
Other Samples ...	...	...	106
			234

Other Authorities ...	...	...	1,018
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TOTAL	...	9,335
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COUNTY COUNCIL SAMPLES

Table II shows the total number of Food and Drugs samples submitted and the number reported against.

TABLE II

SAMPLES	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or below standard		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Almonds	8	3	11	—	—	—
Baking Powder and Golden Raising Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bread	2	1	3	—	—	—
Bun, Cake and Pudding Mixture ...	9	2	11	—	—	—
Butter	43	2	45	—	—	—
Cereal Products	14	5	19	—	—	—
Cheese and Cheese Products	15	11	26	—	—	—
Cocoa and Chocolate Preparations ...	3	1	4	—	—	—
Coconut	5	2	7	—	—	—
Coffee, (Ground)	6	1	7	—	—	—
Coffee Extracts	21	10	31	—	—	—
Cream	11	5	16	—	—	—
Curry Powder	4	2	6	—	—	—
Custard Powder and Prepared Starches	8	1	9	—	—	—
Drinks, Alcoholic	42	1	43	—	—	—
Drinks, Non-Alcoholic	38	35	73	5	3	8
Drugs	65	38	103	—	—	—
Fats	28	5	33	6	2	8
Fish Pastes and Fish Products	23	16	39	—	—	—
Flavourings and Colourings	3	3	6	—	—	—
Flour, Self Raising	5	1	6	—	—	—
Flour, Confectionery	30	13	43	—	—	—
Flour, Plain, Various	4	3	7	—	1	1
Fruit & Vegetables, Dried & Frozen, ...	8	6	14	—	—	—
Fruit and Vegetables, Canned	66	31	97	—	—	—
Fruit and Vegetable Juices	9	3	12	3	—	3
Fruit Curds	12	5	17	—	—	—
Foods, Baby and Tonic	7	1	8	—	—	—
Gravy Browning and Salt	6	1	7	1	—	1
Herbs, Spices and Condiments	31	6	37	1	1	2
Ice Cream	21	3	24	—	—	—
Ice Lollies	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jellies, Table	6	10	16	—	1	1
Margarine	7	1	8	—	—	—
Marzipan	6	3	9	1	—	1
Meat Products (a) Open	85	4	89	7	—	7
(b) Canned and Frozen)	87	38	125	18	4	22
Milk	253	3,662	3,915	43	27	70
Milk, Dried and Condensed	11	6	17	—	—	—
Mincemeat	5	1	6	—	—	—
Oils, Refined and Salad	5	2	7	—	—	—
Pickles, ...	11	5	16	—	—	—
Preserves, ...	24	40	64	2	1	3
Puddings and Pies	22	8	30	3	—	3
Potato Products	1	1	2	—	—	—
Salad Cream and Mayonnaise	2	3	5	—	—	—
Sauces	15	10	25	—	—	—
Soups	7	11	18	—	—	—
Sugar	3	6	9	—	—	—
Sugar Confectionery	24	11	35	—	—	—
Sweet Spreads and Syrups	5	6	11	—	—	—
Tea	21	1	22	—	—	—
Vinegars	15	4	19	—	—	—
Unclassified	17	9	26	—	—	—
Total	1,181	4,059	5,240	90	40	130

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Of the 5,240 samples submitted from the County Area, 5,110 were found to be genuine and 130 adulterated or below standard, the percentage of adulterated samples being 2·5%. The rate of adulteration for the County is the same as that for last year, the figures for 1947-60 being 12·2, 7·7, 5·4, 5·1, 2·9, 4·4, 2·5, 2·7, 3·0, 3·5, 2·8, 3·2, 2·7 and 2·5 respectively.

(1) MILK.—Three thousand, nine hundred and fifteen samples of milk, of all grades, were submitted for analysis. These comprised 1,618 samples of “Tuberculin Tested”, 341 “Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)”, 245 Channel Island, 1,470 “Pasteurised”, 2 “Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised)”, 179 Sterilised and 60 undesignated milk. Seventy or 1·8 per cent were found to be adulterated, of which 26 contained added water, 17 contained added water and were fat deficient, 25 were fat deficient and 2 were deficient in fat and solids-not-fat. These figures do NOT include “Appeal to Cow” samples.

Action Taken.—The 70 unsatisfactory samples taken were all of designated milk.

Twenty-one of these were informal samples taken by Sampling Officers of the Health Department, viz:—4 “Tuberculin Tested Channel Island”, 10 “Tuberculin Tested”, 1 “Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Channel Island” and 6 “Pasteurised”. They were included in the 2,561 samples collected from Retailers, School Canteens, Day Nurseries, Hospitals, Institutions and milk supplied under the “Milk in Schools” scheme. Three of the samples were found to contain added water, 16 were deficient in fat and 2 were deficient in fat and solids-not-fat. Formal repeat samples were taken by Officers of the Chief Inspector’s Department from the same sources.

The remaining 49 samples adversely reported upon were taken “formally” under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Twenty-three contained added water, 17 contained added water and were deficient in fat and 9 were deficient in fat.

The deficiencies in many of these samples were slight and “follow-up” samples proved to be “Genuine”. In such cases the vendors were cautioned.

There were 79 “Appeal to Cow” samples taken and 48 of these proved to be naturally poor milk.

PROCEEDINGS

During the year proceedings have been instituted in respect of various grades of milk containing added water, and there have also been successful prosecutions in respect of school milk containing broken glass. Fines amounting to £200 were imposed together with £50 9s. 0d. special costs.

“*Appeal-to-Cow*” Samples.—Of the 79 “Appeal to Cow” samples taken 13 were found to be naturally poor in solids-not-fat, 19 naturally poor in fat and 16 naturally poor in both fat and solids-not-fat.

The average composition of the milk of all grades, including “Appeal to Cow” samples, but excluding Channel Island, was:—

Fat	...	3·66%	} Total Solids—12·39%
Solids-not-fat	8·73%		

Of the 3,612 samples of milk of all grades, passed as genuine, 60 (1·7 per cent.) were naturally poor in solids-not-fat, their Freezing Points (Hortvet) showing that they were genuine.

The poor quality of the 60 samples which failed to reach the low minimum standard of 8·5 % solids-not-fat, but were passed as genuine, is further emphasised when it is noted that the average quality of all samples is 8.73 % solids-not-fat.

(2) GENERAL ARTICLES OF FOOD.—One thousand, three hundred and twenty five samples were examined and 60 samples (47 formal and 13 informal were found to be adulterated.

Proceedings were taken in respect of jelly jam deficient in fruit content. Costs of £11 10s. 6d. were allowed in this case.

The 60 samples which received adverse reports were either adulterated or insufficiently or wrongly labelled. The attention of the manufacturers or packers was drawn to these labelling infringements after the necessary enquiries had been made, and advice given concerning statutory labelling requirements. In many cases drafts of reprinted labels were submitted for approval, thus preventing any recurrence of the infringements.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT., 1926.

The 146 samples submitted comprised 80 fertilisers and 66 feeding stuffs.

Fertilisers

Of the 80 fertilisers, 53 were satisfactory. The results of analysis of the remaining samples are given below:—

TABLE III

<i>Number of Offences per sample</i>	<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>
1	Deficiency of nitrogen	3
	Incorrect statutory statement	1
	Excessive fineness	1
	Deficiency of phosphoric acid... ..	1
	Excess of nitrogen	2
	Incomplete statutory statement	2
	Deficiency of potash	1
	Excess of phosphoric acid	1
	Excess of insoluble phosphoric acid	1
	Deficient in degree of fineness required	3
2	Excess of nitrogen and deficiency of potash... ..	1
	Excess of nitrogen and deficiency of phosphoric acid	2
	Deficiency of nitrogen and phosphoric acid	2
	Deficiency of nitrogen and potash	1
	Excess of phosphoric acid and incorrect statement	1
	Deficiency of nitrogen and excess of potash	1
	Excess of insoluble phosphoric acid and excess of potash	1
3	Deficiency of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash	1
	Deficiency of soluble phosphoric acid, excess of insoluble phosphoric acid and excess of potash	1
	Total number of unsatisfactory samples	27

Feeding Stuffs

Of the 66 samples of feeding stuffs submitted for analysis, 60 were satisfactory. The results of analysis of the remaining samples are given below:—

TABLE IV

<i>Number of Offences per Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Offences</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>
1	Incomplete statutory statement	1
	Deficiency of potash	1
	No statement of ingredients	1
	Excess of oil	1
2	Excess of oil and incomplete statutory state- ment	2
	Total number of unsatisfactory samples ...	6

DRINKING WATERS.

One hundred and sixty three samples of drinking water were submitted during the year, 13 for full analysis; 128 for partial analysis and 2 for mineral analysis. Three for lead content only, 6 for fluorine; 1 for hardness and metals; 1 for iron content only; 1 for hardness only; 1 for iron and sand; 1 for oil content only and 6 for special analysis.

Of the 163 samples for analysis:—

- 115 were of satisfactory quality
- 3 were polluted with sewage
- 9 were polluted with organic vegetable matter
- 3 were of doubtful quality
- 7 contained metallic contamination
- 5 were polluted with sewage and organic vegetable matter
- 1 was polluted with organic vegetable matter and contained metallic contamination
- 1 was unsatisfactory
- 19 were for special analysis

SWIMMING BATH AND POOL WATERS

- 12 samples were submitted for full analysis
- 48 samples were submitted for chlorine content only

RIVER AND STREAM WATERS

- 34 samples were submitted for ordinary analysis
- 6 samples were submitted for fluorine content only
- 6 samples were submitted for special analysis

SEWAGES, EFFLUENTS AND TRADE WASTES ETC.

- 369 samples were submitted for ordinary analysis
- 11 samples were submitted for special analysis

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year there has been a reduction in the number of samples received. In all a maximum of 847 samples were expected of which 828 were received and 827 were analysed. This compares with last year's 924 "expected" samples and 918 received. This may be partly as a

result of the recommendations of the D.S.I.R. following the report of the expert working party. The recommendations include the replacement of the lead peroxide cylinders by the standard smoke filter and the hydrogen peroxide apparatus.

In some Areas sampling has taken place during only part of the year so that the results tabulated are not really comparable with those for the previous year. In the case of the Sulphur Pollution measurements this occurred in Areas D and E and on Sites 1 and 2 of Area I.

The general decrease in sulphur pollution since the peak years of 1955-1957 appeared to be halted in 1960. However, 1960 was a year of exceptional rainfall, and in 1961, with a return to more normal rainfall, the sulphur pollution again shows a decrease, in many cases down to 1951 levels. Annual deposit figures also show a slight decrease, and a few sites are below 1951 levels. The results obtained in 1961 are set out in the Tables below. The annual deposit figures are adjusted to a 12 month period where necessary, and the highest and lowest monthly averages of the sulphur pollution will indicate the extent of the seasonal variation.

The following gauges contained matter unlikely to be “air-borne” and have been excluded from the annual deposit figures—D311 (December) D312 (June to September), D3673 (September and October). The gauge D350 (December) contained a rodent and was not suitable for analysis. The lead peroxide cylinder D Area G (June) was evidently not properly exposed and the result obtained was omitted from the calculation of the average sulphur pollution for that site. The rain gauge D1649 was returned only six times during the year. However, as the months were evenly distributed throughout the year, there will be very little seasonal bias. Gauges D2291 and D2292 were allowed to collect for two months—December, 1961, and January, 1962—before being submitted. Half the deposit obtained during this period has been allocated to December 1961. It also seems probable that the deposit measured during April, 1961, in these two gauges represent March and April and this has been assumed in the calculation of total annual deposit.

TABLE V

LEAD PEROXIDE CYLINDERS

Area		Site		Average Sulphur Pollution (mgm. SO ₃ /100 sq.cm./day)			
				1960	1961	Highest Month 1961	Lowest Month 1961
A	...	1	...	2.04	1.44	2.79	0.49
	...	2	...	2.62	2.38	3.36	1.13
	...	3	...	2.29	2.24	3.72	0.81
B	...	1	...	1.46	1.47	2.65	0.77
	...	2	...	2.06	1.52	3.24	0.43
	...	3	...	1.99	0.98	2.23	0.24
	...	4	...	1.08	0.93	2.10	0.33
	...	5	...	1.56	1.79	4.48	0.74
	...	6	...	1.84	1.68	2.95	0.90

TABLE V—*continued.*

LEAD PEROXIDE CYLINDERS.

				Average Sulphur Pollution (mgm. SO ₃ /100 sq. cm./day)			
				1960	1961	Highest Month 1961	Lowest Month 1961
C	...	1	...	1.72	1.79	4.26	0.68
	...	2	...	2.87	2.19	4.61	0.95
	...	3	...	1.66	1.40	3.26	0.40
D	...	1	...	2.60	2.66	3.46	2.02
	...	2	...	3.87	5.16	6.43	3.01
E	...	1	...	2.34	1.39	2.94	0.52
	...	2	...	2.30	1.65	3.47	0.54
	...	3	...	1.39	1.23	3.19	0.30
	...	4	...	2.32	1.26	2.48	0.56
	...	5	...	2.75	1.86	3.77	0.64
	...	6	...	3.45	1.68	3.32	0.64
	...	7	...	2.12	1.57	2.96	0.78
F	...	1	...	3.44	2.88	5.55	1.25
	...	2	...	2.07	1.83	3.18	0.64
G	...	A	...	2.11	1.11	3.06	0.34
	...	B	...	1.54	1.10	1.96	0.44
	...	C	...	1.83	1.97	4.30	1.07
	...	D	...	2.02	1.65	2.93	1.07
	...	E	...	1.62	1.51	4.94	0.41
	...	F	...	1.80	1.74	3.06	0.75
	...	G	...	1.39	0.84	1.73	0.30
	...	H	...	1.12	0.69	1.86	0.28
	...	I	...	1.59	1.26	2.48	0.60
	...	J	...	1.56	1.11	2.65	0.47
	...	K	...	1.38	1.31	2.70	0.63
	...	L	...	2.12	2.07	3.45	1.36
	...	N	...	2.01	1.49	3.57	0.68
H	...	1 (D690)		2.22	1.69	3.11	0.56
	...	2 (D691)		1.71	1.87	3.68	0.91
	...	3 (D1330)		2.22	2.20	3.66	0.98
I	...	1	...	0.59	0.71	0.89	0.37
	...	2	...	1.14	0.98	1.50	0.63
	...	3	...	—	0.80	2.13	0.30
J	...	1	...	2.63	2.47	4.33	0.98
K	...	1	...	1.10	0.81	1.57	0.35
	...	2	...	1.53	1.18	2.29	0.50
	...	3	...	1.25	1.06	3.05	0.38

TABLE VI

RAINWATER DEPOSIT GAUGES.

Area	Gauge No.	Annual Rainfall (inches)		Annual Solid Deposit (tons/sq. mile)	
		1960	1961	1960	1961
A	G.D.6	33.11	19.28	285.0	194.1
	D1034	32.94	22.34	162.0	153.9
	D311	39.44	24.83	151.6	125.0
B	D312	40.33	21.85	181.3	154.9
	D150	36.76	22.74	167.5	139.8
C	D131	42.43	31.25	213.7	147.0
D	D353	34.18	23.77	205.3	162.2
	D354	37.01	24.60	192.4	155.5
E	D243	37.61	24.64	217.9	163.3
	D244	34.79	20.85	291.5	241.9
	D245	32.68	21.24	214.7	155.2
	D246	37.92	24.35	219.6	176.5
F	D373	35.38	22.86	162.5	151.7
	D374	37.90	24.75	224.2	165.2
G	D349	27.38	21.92	237.3	178.2
	D350	31.13	19.37	184.8	117.8
	D351	34.31	21.15	137.8	108.8
	D352	28.69	18.80	193.6	224.6
	D1650	34.24	20.85	299.2	304.3
	D1644	38.48	39.24	175.3	143.1
H	D690	31.64	19.39	158.0	130.7
	D691	35.94	20.02	219.4	176.6
	D1330	36.40	21.54	539.5	594.7
I	D1378	33.36	22.50	99.7	123.7
J	D2501	33.99	23.96	249.9	243.4
K	D3673	39.40	22.77	161.1	135.8
	D2488	36.03	19.82	115.4	107.0
	D2489	37.76	23.77	132.0	104.7
L	D2291	43.89	35.09	278.7	304.8
	D2292	44.01	35.78	201.1	243.4

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

The 173 samples submitted under this heading include 140 from official sources and 33 from private sources, the number of official samples being nearly double that of last year.

(a) *Official Samples.*

The 72 samples submitted by various County Council Departments included 19 foods or food containers. There were nine complaints of glass fragments in *School Milks* all of which were confirmed. One complaint of *Dirt in Milk* was barely justified and the three complaints relating to *Dried Milk Powder* were not very serious since the curdling which occurred in one case was apparently due to using too much; the second sample which stuck to the pan in use was only very slightly acid, but the third complaint was justified since it related to the presence of a caterpillar. A serving of a *School Meal* was alleged to have caused a burning sensation and inflammation in the mouth which persisted for some time. Fortunately the actual portion taken into the mouth and rejected was available for examination and this was found to contain a grossly excessive amount of pepper. A sample of *Baby Cereal Food* had a peculiar smell and had caused sickness and it was found that the Oat portion of the food was slightly rancid. A specimen of *Honey* had been exposed to the risk of contamination with a phenolic disinfectant but was found to be virtually free from such contamination. A sample of *Minced Meat* was found to contain a fragment of glass and was submitted to see if this source of the glass could be determined. It was possible to show that the glass was almost certainly a fragment of Windscreen glass—confirming the possibility of such a source which was noted when the contamination was detected. Two samples of *Canned Beef Steaklets* were examined for meat content.

The remaining 53 County samples included 33 samples of *Detergents* examined in connection with contracts, or proposed contracts, for supplies of such materials in order to ensure that they complied with existing specifications or to determine their comparative quality and value. Four samples received under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act do not call for comment but some of the 12 samples received under the Merchandise Marks Act were of interest. Ten of these consisted of *Smokeless Fuels* and were examined for moisture content. Nine per-cent is a reasonable moisture content and, while five samples had moisture contents below this figure, the remaining five samples had moisture contents of 10·2%, 10·3%, 12·2%, 13·9% and 40·1% respectively. One sample of *Anti-freeze* was examined for compliance with specification and one sample of *Pond Water* and one of *Cattle Viscera* were received for analysis in relation to an alleged case of poisoning. Finally, a specimen of a mould-like *Efflorescence* which had developed on the wall of a comparatively new building was received for identification. It proved to be not mould but sodium sulphate which had crystallised on the wall surface.

The 68 samples submitted by other Authorities within the County included 41 samples of foods or food containers. Twelve of these consisted of *Bread* containing foreign matter and included two samples of white bread containing whole meal flour or dough; three samples contained dirty lubricants from machines; two samples were contaminated with mould growths; two samples contained dirty dough; one sample contained jute fibres from sacking and two samples contained insects—a gnat and a midge respectively. Complaints regarding five of the six samples of *Milk*

received were certainly justified. One sample contained 55% of added water; four samples packed in cartons consisted of milk with chlorinated water in three cases and wholly of chlorinated water in the fourth case. The sixth sample was suspected of being reconstituted milk but this was not confirmed. Of the remaining 23 samples in this group which were the source of complaints analysis provided confirmatory evidence in 12 cases. A sample of *Jam* contained jute fibres while two samples of *Cake* contained respectively, a splinter of wood and lumps of bicarbonate of soda. Of two *Orange Drinks* one was contaminated with phenols and the other contained mould growths. A sample of *Brown Ale* contained growths of wild yeast while one of *Cidakin* contained a mosquito embedded in mould growths. A sample of *Cod Roe* startled its purchaser who happened to see it in the dark and found it to be luminous. This type of fluorescence on fish surfaces is due to bacterial action and is accepted as normal and harmless. A sample of *Baby Rusks* was both slightly mouldy and slightly infested with mites. The foreign matter on the inner surfaces of a *Milk Bottle* was found to consist of seeds—probably a type of grass seed. *Tinned Strawberries* which appeared to have disintegrated were found to contain a type of mould, *Byssochlamys fulva*, which has precisely this effect. The last and most serious cause of complaint was found in a *Pork Pie* where the dark particles present were identified as partly digested animal feeding-stuff most probably derived from the upper intestine.

The remaining 27 official samples included 16 of *Sewage Sludge* for determination of acidity in connection with the efficient working of the plant. Six samples of *Dust* were analysed in order to relate them to their probable source and to determine harmful ingredients. A *Spider* found among bananas was identified with the aid of the Natural History Museum while a *Kettle Deposit* was found to consist only of the normal deposit from a hard water. Two *Water Deposits* were analysed as well as a sample of *Stream Water* which was believed to be the source of an objectionable smell.

(b) *Private Samples*

Of the 33 samples in this group 14 consisted of *Milk*. Twelve of these were from producers wishing to know the quality of their product. One was from a factory which had found foreign matter present and this was found to consist of traces of carbon paper. The 14th sample was from a consumer whose complaint could not be confirmed. A sample of *Orange Squash* was checked against specification while another *Food* sample was tested for poisonous substance with negative results; but a sample of *Radio Malt* alleged to have a bitter taste was found to be mixed with Glauber's Salt. Four samples of *Cattle Foods* were examined for toxic ingredients with negative results and a sample of *Hay* harvested near the M.6. roadway was analysed to determine the dust content. Two lots of samples submitted by Veterinary Surgeons were of interest. In the first case the three samples included *Skimmed Milk* fed to calves; the *Stomach Contents* of calves so fed, and the *Viscera* of a calf which had subsequently died after being so fed. Apparently it is normal practice to preserve skimmed milk for such use with the correct and very small proportion of formalin. In this case a grossly excessive amount had been used. The milk was found to contain 0.78% by volume of formalin—and this toxic substance was present in significant amounts in the other specimens examined. In the second case a ewe had died after eating *Sheep Marking Paste*. This normally contains harmless iron oxide as its pigment but, in

this case, the pigment present was found to be lead chromate. A sample of *Effluent* from a factory which was the cause of a foul smell in the factory itself was found to contain hydrogen sulphide produced by the action of sulphate-reducing bacteria on the high sulphur content of the effluent. Two samples of *Urine* were examined for alcohol content on behalf of a person charged with drunkenness. A *Deposit* from the piston rings of a car was analysed for molybdenum content and *Paint* from a child's cot was analysed for lead content. Finally, two samples, one of *Water* and the other of a *Deposit* present in a large hot-water installation, were analysed with a view to detecting the reason for the very rapid corrosion of the installation which was occurring. Both samples were found to contain iron, zinc and copper in such proportions as to show that corrosion was due to the use of copper and galvanised iron in different parts of the installation.

MILK SUPPLY

The Department continued its efforts to ensure a clean and wholesome milk supply throughout the County. The work involved has been considerably increased as a result of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, which have made the County Council responsible for issuing 1,142 licences to premises where milk is sold or processed.

Details of the sampling of milk from many sources throughout the year are set out in tables below.

SPECIFIED AREAS.

During the year only one producer/retailer was found selling milk contrary to the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order. A warning letter was sent which achieved the desired effect.

MILK PASTEURISING AND STERILISING PLANTS

At the commencement of the year the Department was responsible for the supervision of five milk processing plants of which two produce pasteurised milk, two sterilised milk and one both pasteurised and sterilised. One of the plants producing sterilised milk ceased production during the year.

All the plants were inspected regularly and samples of washed bottles were taken to check the efficiency of bottle washing plants.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960.

On the 1st January, 1961, the County Council became responsible for the issuing of licences authorising the use of the special designations "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" and "Tuberculin Tested" in relation to milk sold from premises within that part of the County area for which the County Council acts as the Food and Drugs Authority. This work was formerly the responsibility of the Local Authorities.

The following licences were issued during the year:—

Processors' Licences	...	...	...	6
Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) Licences	...	...	...	1,132
Dealers' (Tuberculin Tested) Licences	...	...	...	6

The premises in relation to which the licences have been issued have all been inspected by the County Health Inspectors. Samples of washed bottles were taken regularly from the four processing plants, the six

premises bottling raw tuberculin tested milk and from two premises where bottles are washed prior to despatch to farms for filling. On each occasion six bottles were taken and an average bacterial count obtained. Follow up action was taken where this average count was excessive.

Re-inspections and spot checks are carried out to see that conditions under which milk is stored are maintained in a satisfactory manner.

MILK SAMPLING

The pattern of milk sampling continued without change. Samples of retail milk were taken by the Department throughout that part of the County area where the County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority. By special arrangement samples were also collected in Rowley Regis Municipal Borough and the results notified to the Rowley Regis Health Department. These latter samples are included in the figures given in the tables.

The samples of retail milk are subjected to appropriate tests. Raw milks are examined for cleanliness (the Methylene Blue Test) and also for the presence of tubercle bacilli and Brucella organisms. Pasteurised milks are also subjected to the Methylene Blue Test and, in addition, are checked for the efficiency of the pasteurising process (the Phosphatase Test). Sterilised milks are subjected only to the Turbidity Test.

Apart from occasional special samples collected by the County Health Inspectors in the course of their duties, milk sampling throughout the administrative "Food and Drugs" area is carried out by two sampling officers.

Action taken upon the results of the samples is as follows:—

- (1) The results of all retail samples are notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district where the milk was sampled.
- (2) In the case of unsatisfactory samples:—
 - (i) the producer and retailer are notified.
 - (ii) if the sample was of "raw" milk, the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who is responsible for ensuring clean milk production, is notified of all unsatisfactory samples produced at farms situated within his Division. The Medical Officer of Health of the district where the milk is produced is also notified.
 - (iii) if the sample was of heat-treated milk from a processing plant licensed by the County Council, appropriate action is taken by the County Health Inspectors. Otherwise the Medical Officer of Health of the Food and Drugs Authority concerned is notified.
 - (iv) tubercular positive samples are reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and also to the Medical Officers of Health of the districts where the milk was produced and retailed. The Ministry's Officers take steps to find the cow or cows secreting tubercle bacilli and have them slaughtered. The Medical Officer of Health has powers under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, to place restrictions on the sale of such milk for human consumption.

- (v) where *Brucella* infection is found the result is notified to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and also to the Medical Officer of Health of the district where the milk was produced. The latter has powers under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, to place restrictions on the sale of such milk for human consumption.

Details of the samples collected, together with the results of the various tests applied thereto, are set out below in tabular form.

SUMMARY OF RETAIL MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED (i.e. EXCLUDING SAMPLES FROM SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS, &c.)
1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1961

Grade of Milk	Total Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Test (for Cleanliness)				Phosphatase Test (for correct pasteurisation)		Turbidity Test (for sterilised milk) Samples Examined	Biological Test (for presence of Tuberculosis and Brucella infection)				
		Samples Void	Samples Examined	Result	% 1961	% 1960	Samples Examined		Result	Samples Examined	Positive	% 1961	% 1960
Tuberculin Tested	923	37	886	Passed 801 Failed 85	90.4	92.8	—	—	—	—	T.B. 562 Bru. 562	Nil	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (for biological test only)	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	9.6
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	2,010	101	1,909	Passed 1866 Failed 43	97.7	99.6	3,355 Passed 3,348 Failed 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	1,345	70	1,275	Passed 1253 Failed 22	98.3	99.6		—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised)	985	—	—	—	—	—	%Satis. 1961 99.8 1960 99.8	985	Passed	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—		4	Passed	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5,300	208	4,070	Passed 3920 Failed 150	96.3	97.7	—	989	Passed	—	—	—	—

STREET MILKS

The previous table is a summary of all “street” milk samples collected. (Samples taken from schools and various institutions and dealt with separately). So far as the cleanliness (Methylene Blue) test is concerned, the overall figure of 96·3 % satisfactory can be considered to be reasonably good. The results of the Phosphatase test on pasteurised milk were again very good, only 7 samples failing out of 3,355 samples examined, i.e. in 99·8 % of the samples the milk was shown to have been adequately heat treated.

BIOLOGICAL TESTING

Five hundred and sixty two samples of retail milk were submitted for biological examination for the detection of tubercle bacilli and also Brucella infection. It is once again very pleasing to note that none was found to be tubercular positive. Moreover, no positive samples were reported from any outside Authority in respect of milk produced within the Administrative County.

Fifty four samples were reported to be infected with Brucella abortus of which twenty were new cases and thirty four were resamples of milk supplies which had been reported positive in 1960 and which still proved positive. Appropriate action was taken in each case.

INFORMAL FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

Not included in the table of milk samples collected is a total of 2,561 samples collected by the Sampling Officers from retail sources and from schools, institutions etc., for informal examination under the Food and Drugs Act for fat and solids not fat content, presence of added water etc. This work is carried out as an administrative convenience and the results are notified to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Twenty one samples were reported unsatisfactory as follows:—

<i>Retail</i>	10 Tuberculin Tested	(8 deficient in fat 2 deficient in fat and solids not fat)
	2 Tuberculin Tested	(deficient in fat)
	Channel Island	
	1 Tuberculin Tested	(deficient in fat)
<i>School</i>	Channel Island	
	Pasteurised	
	1 Pasteurised	(deficient in fat)
	2 Tuberculin Tested	(deficient in fat)
	Channel Island	
	2 Pasteurised	(deficient in fat)
	3 Pasteurised	(deficient in fat and containing added water)

The twenty one unsatisfactory informal samples were followed up by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, and in thirteen cases the repeat samples proved genuine. In six cases the repeat samples were again unsatisfactory but “Appeal to Cow” samples showed the milk to be genuine but below standard. The remaining two repeat samples were found to be deficient in fat but the deficiency was insufficient to warrant the taking of statutory action.

PRESENCE OF HYPOCHLORITES IN MILK

Three hundred and thirty three samples of milk as shown below were examined for the presence of hypochlorite residuals. All but two were found satisfactory indicating that, generally, care is being taken to ensure that traces of hypochlorite do not remain in milk bottles after washing.

Both samples in which hypochlorite was found were Tuberculin Tested Farm Bottled Milks. In each case the producer, the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Medical Officer of Health of the district where the milk was produced, were notified.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	161
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Island)	...				37
T.T. Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	35
T.T. Pasteurised (Channel Island)	...				10
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	84
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	...				1
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	5
					333

SUMMARY

The following is a summary of all the samples of milk collected by the Department during the year:—

Retail ("Street") Milks	...	...	...	5,300
Schools	...	...	...	1,023
School Canteens	...	...	...	349
Hospitals, Institutions, etc.	...	...	...	375
"Food and Drugs" samples	...	...	...	2,561
"Hypochlorite" samples	...	...	...	333
Total				9,941

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME

At the end of the year under review the position regarding the supply of milk under the Milk in Schools Scheme to the various schools in the Administrative Area (excluding Newcastle Excepted District) was as follows:—

MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

Type of Milk	Schools sampled by Staffs. C.C.		Schools in the Areas of the Food & Drugs Authorities of Brierley Hill U.D., Cannock U.D., Stafford M.B.		No. of children supplied (figures supplied by Education Dept.)
	No. of suppliers	No. of schools supplied	No. of suppliers	No. of schools supplied	
Pasteurised...	37	569	4	92	105,945
Tuberculin—tested ...	7	14	—	—	1,877
Total ...	44	583	4	92	107,822

NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

Pasteurised...	12	27	4	5	3,384
Tuberculin— tested ...	2	2	—	—	302
Total ...	14	29	4	5	3,686
Totals for all schools ...	58	612	8	97	111,508

All the supplies are subject to the approval of the County Medical Officer. Normally a supply of pasteurised milk is insisted upon if such is available. Failing this tuberculin tested milk is approved.

School milk supplies are sampled regularly, every supply being sampled at least twice a term, and every school sampled at least once each year. Raw milks are examined bacteriologically (for cleanliness) and biologically (for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella organisms). Pasteurised milks are submitted to the Phosphatase test for the efficiency of the pasteurising process and the Methylene Blue test for cleanliness.

One thousand and twenty three samples were collected from schools during 1961. Of these 34 (10 tuberculin tested and 24 pasteurised) failed the Methylene Blue test and a further 37 samples were declared void on the Methylene Blue test owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature on the dates when the samples were taken.

In the case of unsatisfactory samples of raw milk the supplier and/or the producer are notified together with the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Repeat samples are taken and failing any improvement alternative suppliers are found.

Nine hundred and fifty one samples were submitted to the Phosphatase test of which two failed to pass, both from a dairy outside the County. Unsatisfactory samples of pasteurised milk processed at dairies licensed by the County Council are investigated by the County Health Inspectors for both Methylene Blue and Phosphatase test failures. Where the dairy is not licensed by the County Council, samples failures are reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the licensing authority concerned for appropriate action.

Forty nine samples of raw Tuberculin Tested Milk were submitted to biological examination. Once again it is pleasing to note that none was found positive for tubercle, and in fact there have been no positive samples since 1953. One sample was reported to be infected with *Brucella abortus*. An alternative supply of milk to the school was arranged immediately until resampling showed the milk to be satisfactory.

GLASS, ETC., IN SCHOOL MILK BOTTLES

Fifteen cases of glass in school milk bottles were reported to this Department during the year. Each case was investigated and in eight instances prosecutions were instituted. In six of these the Magistrates found the cases proved and imposed fines ranging from £10 to £35, the fines totalling £125, plus £20 19s. 0d. costs. Two cases were dismissed.

Two incidents arose from bottles thought to have been damaged in transit. In each case the complaint was investigated and warning letters sent.

Legal proceedings were also taken in respect of two incidents involving dirty milk bottles. The dairy concerned was situated in the district of another Food and Drugs Authority and the proceedings were instituted by that Authority following representations made to them by the County Council. The cases were found proved and fines of £50 were imposed in each instance.

Several other instances of foil caps and other foreign objects in school milk bottles were also investigated by the County Health Inspectors and appropriate action taken.

GENERAL

In addition to samples taken under the foregoing heads, samples of milk were also taken during the year from certain private schools, hospitals, sanatoria, institutions and school canteens.

Seven hundred and twenty three samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue test for cleanliness. Of these 19 (3 Tuberculin Tested and 16 Pasteurised) were unsatisfactory and a further 35 samples were declared void owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature on the dates when the samples were taken.

Six hundred and seventy nine samples were submitted to the Phosphatase test of which two failed to pass.

Forty one samples of Tuberculin Tested raw milk were submitted to the biological test. None was found positive either for tubercle or brucella infection.

Appropriate action was taken in the case of all failed samples.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

The Health Inspectorate section of the Department also carried out routine inspections of premises owned by the County Council with special reference to school meals kitchens, school sanitation, small sewage disposal works, school water supplies and school swimming baths.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

During the year the technical advice of the County Health Inspectors was called regarding a supply of meat to a Tipton School Canteen when boned out rib had been substituted for neck beef. The case was taken before the Magistrates where the firm pleaded guilty and were fined £5 and £3 3s. costs.

SCHEMES OF WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

For the financial year 1961/62 a sum of £129,848 was contributed by the County Council to District Councils towards the cost of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal schemes.

During the year water supply schemes estimated to cost £2,312 and sewerage and sewage disposal schemes estimated to cost £3,365,749 were submitted to the Health Department for consideration for grants towards their cost. Applications for grants were made under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944-1955, and/or under Section 56 of the Local Government Act, 1958.

Details of the various schemes considered during the year are as follows:—

SCHEMES OF WATER SUPPLY

Tettenhall Urban District

Water Main Extension to the new Disposal Works at Perton Mill

This scheme estimated to cost £1,272 was to provide a mains water supply to the District Council's new sewage disposal works. In addition to the water required at the works there was a possibility that houses would be erected on the site in the near future for sewage works staffs. The scheme was recommended for approval, the work actually being considered as forming part of the sewage works extensions.

Cheadle Rural District

Water main extension to Froghall

This scheme estimated to cost £1,040 was to make a mains supply available to a farm and to improve the existing supply to three private dwellings and a cafe. The existing service pipe to the latter properties was in poor condition and subject to bursts. The scheme was recommended for approval.

SCHEMES OF SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Aldridge Urban District

Storm overflow and relief sewer—Barns Lane

This scheme estimated to cost £3,850 was to provide a storm overflow and relief sewer to the Barns Lane sewage disposal works. Surcharging of the existing outfall sewer caused flooding of land which the Council wished to develop. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Birmingham Road Surface Water Drainage Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £10,530, works only, was to provide a more adequate surface water sewerage system in a rapidly developing area where flooding was taking place due to the inadequacy of the existing sewers. The scheme covered road water as well as properties connected to existing surface water sewers. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Brierley Hill Urban District

Proposed new Sewers and Sewage Treatment Works

This scheme estimated to cost £1,190,000 was to replace the existing sewage farm, using land treatment works, by a new sewage disposal plant with settlement tank and biological filter bed treatment. Also included in the scheme were certain new sewers to relieve existing overloaded and surcharged sewers and to provide for future expansion. New pumping plant was also included in the scheme. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Bilston Borough and Willenhall Urban District

Modified Combined Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £1,162,500 was to provide a new sewage disposal works at Willenhall to deal with the combined sewage of Willenhall and Bilston and to provide a new trunk sewer connecting Bilston to Willenhall. The new works will treat most of the Bilston flow, and the existing Bilston works at Lunt Lane are to continue to deal with the flow for which they were designed. The suggestion that the scheme should not be embarked upon until the future position had been clarified regarding a recommendation of the Local Government Commission that a Sewage Disposal Board for the Tame Drainage Basin should be established, and, hence the possibility of regional sewerage schemes being provided in the area which might have some effect on this particular scheme, was not acted upon and the Health Committee decided that no further action should be taken with regard to deferment of the scheme.

Cannock Urban District

Foul Sewer Extension—Cannock Wood

This scheme estimated to cost £413 15s. was to serve two owner/occupier premises only. On technical grounds no objection was raised to the scheme.

Kidsgrove Urban District

Construction of Sewer—High Street, Newchapel

This scheme estimated to cost £3,400, after taking into account a capital contribution of £3,400 from the National Coal Board, was to renew existing sewers damaged by mining subsidence. This was practically the same scheme, except for the inclusion of another length of sewer, as one considered by the Health Committee in October, 1954, when the Committee decided not to make a contribution towards the cost, on the grounds that the replacing of defective sewer came under the heading of maintenance rather than the provision of new sewers. The scheme was not recommended for approval.

Lichfield City

Adaptation of Sedimentation Tanks at Sewage Disposal Works

This scheme estimated to cost £2,605 was to adapt some old sedimentation tanks for sludge digestion, in order to relieve the load on the existing sludge drainage beds. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Rugeley Urban District

Storm Water Sewers at Brereton

This scheme estimated to cost £15,500 was to provide surface water sewers to allow for future housing development and to obviate existing flooding in times of storm. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Tipton Borough

Sewerage Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £321,000, exclusive of engineer's fees, was to relieve flooding in the Tipton Borough caused by overloaded and defective sewers. The scheme was in outline only and at the report stage, detailed costs had still to be ascertained. The scheme was recommended for approval in principle.

Wednesfield Urban District

Sludge Bed Extensions

This scheme estimated to cost £28,970 was to provide increased sludge drying bed capacity at the Wednesfield sewage disposal works. The need for the scheme had been brought about by rapid growth of the district and had been aggravated by the Ministry's refusal to permit the inclusion of sludge digestion plant when the works were extended in 1958. The scheme was recommended for approval in principle with the suggestion that the District Council should consider whether it would not be wise to increase the size of the beds still further, based on a capacity figure of 39,000 population rather than 36,000.

Works Extension

This scheme estimated to cost £227,300 is to provide extensions at the Wednesfield works. The extensions are required because of considerable increase in housing, including overspill housing, and from the technical point of view the Health Department had no observations to make on the proposals. However, since the capital involved was so large it was felt that if there was any possibility of a recommendation of the Boundary Commission that a Sewage Disposal Board for the Tame Area Drainage Basin should be set up, and as a result regional schemes be adopted, this scheme should be delayed until the future is known. The Health Committee, however, recommended that the extensions to the works should be carried out as soon as possible, and the scheme was approved.

Cannock Rural District

This scheme estimated to cost £40,278 was to provide a trunk sewer from Huntington to the Penkridge sewage disposal works, via a new pumping station which will form part of another scheme for Penkridge. The existing disposal works at Huntington are affected and will continue to be affected for some time to come by colliery subsidence. They are also over loaded. The scheme was submitted in advance of the Penkridge scheme since the new sewer will cross the Dunston—Castle Bromwich section of the new motorway and if approved this length of sewer will have to be constructed prior to work on the motorway being started. The present scheme was submitted

in preference to the alternative of constructing a new disposal works outside the active subsidence area involving the provision of at least one mile of sewer, a new disposal site and a new works. The scheme was recommended for approval subject to the necessary extensions and pumping facilities being extended at the Penkridge works.

Coven Heath—Foul Drainage Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £10,228 was to provide sewage disposal facilities in the Coven Heath area and replaced a scheme considered by the County Council in April, 1960, to which certain objections were raised. The objections to the original scheme have been met but the new scheme was still not considered entirely satisfactory. It was considered the Rural District Council should re-examine the proposal to deal with the sewage to the north of the existing trunk sewer by means of a pumping or ejector station which would considerably decrease the cost and also the possibility of obtaining a gravity flow to the Wolverhampton pumping station in lieu of pumping.

Provision should also be made for draining two cottages and a caravan site near the cottages. Pending the result of the investigations into the foregoing, the scheme was approved in principle only.

Newtown Sewage Disposal Works Extension

This scheme estimated to cost £23,984 was to provide extensions to the Newtown sewage disposal works. The existing works were grossly overloaded and this Department had been pressing for action for many years. The proposal was to utilise part of the old works to deal with the flow for which they were designed and to build a new section to deal with the rest of the flow. The County Council considered some allowance should be made for future expansion and suggested some alteration in the size of a rising main. Subject to the foregoing the scheme was recommended for approval.

Cheadle Rural District

Ash Bank, Werrington—Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £88,000 was to provide an additional sewage disposal plant in the area and short length of new sewer at Cellarhead. The existing works are very much overloaded and quite incapable of dealing with the flow reaching to them. Owing to site conditions the existing site cannot be satisfactorily enlarged. The scheme envisaged the existing works being left to cater for the flow for which they were designed and excess flow being diverted to a new works. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Leek Rural District

Longnor Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £53,200 was to provide sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in Longnor. Gross pollution of the River Manifold by untreated sewage is taking place and since the river is to be used as a source for drinking water for a large area of the Leek Rural District and since work in connection with the water scheme is nearing completion the need for proper sewage disposal facilities is urgent. The proposal was to pump the collected sewage from the

village to a disposal works to be situated in the adjoining valley of the River Dove and thus remove all possible pollution from the River Manifold. This has added to the cost but on balance it is felt the proposal is worth while. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Lichfield Rural District

Hill Ridware Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme was a revision of an earlier scheme submitted to the Health Department in 1960. The revised scheme also includes some suggestions put forward by this Department and is now recommended for approval. The estimated cost is £34,689.

Drayton Bassett Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £8,218 was to provide sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for that part of the village not already sewered. A large council house estate forming the western part of the village was already provided with a disposal works. Pollution of ditches and watercourses was being caused and the absence of proper facilities was delaying improvements to houses and to the school. There was an urgent need for the scheme. The Health Department felt that it would be far better to concentrate all the sewage at the proposed new works and abolish the existing council house disposal works. Considerable advantages would lie in this proposal. The scheme was, therefore, recommended for approval in principle only with a suggestion that the possibility of one sewage disposal works for the whole area be considered by the Rural District Council.

Drayton Bassett—Amended Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

Following the suggestions put forward with regard to the original scheme, an amended scheme was later submitted by the Lichfield Rural District Council incorporating the suggestions made. The estimated cost was £14,491 and the scheme was recommended for approval.

Newcastle Rural District

Baldwins Gate Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme—Extensions

This scheme estimated to cost £5,250 for works and contingencies only was to provide a small sewer extension and an ejector station to deal with foul water north of the railway bridge at Baldwins Gate. The scheme will deal with nine existing and forty proposed houses and shops together with a new primary school. Further development at Whitmore Common could also be served by the scheme but this, if carried out, would also require additional filter bed capacity at the disposal works. Subject to the attention of the Rural District Council being called to the need for provision of disposal of surface water before the sites can be developed the scheme was recommended for approval.

Seisdon Rural District

Trysull and Seisdon Sewerage Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £80,890 was to provide for the sewerage of Trysull and Seisdon areas. It is substantially the same as the scheme approved by the Health Committee in October, 1954. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Stafford Rural District

Weston-on-Trent Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £28,928 was an amended scheme of the one forwarded to the Health Committee in 1960; it incorporated various suggestions and improvements suggested by this Department. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Derrington Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £27,122 was to provide extra sewers in the village and to re-site and enlarge the sewage disposal works, principally to allow for private developments. The existing works were overloaded and, subject to certain technical improvements, the scheme was recommended for approval. (The suggested improvements were later incorporated into an amended scheme).

Milford, Walton and Brocton Sewerage Scheme

Sewer Extensions at Milford

This was a small scheme covering certain small sewer extensions to isolated properties in the Milford area. The estimated cost was £1,059 and the scheme was recommended for approval.

Little Haywood, Colwich and Bishton Sewerage Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £70,186 was an amended scheme replacing one which was subject to certain comments and which was approved by the County Council in July, 1959. The difference between the two schemes is that the amended scheme includes for the sewerage of Bishton area and the provision of a new rising main from Great Haywood to the Hixon disposal works. The scheme was recommended for approval.

Stone Rural District

Sandon Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

The scheme estimated to cost £8,900 was to provide sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Sandon. There is no proper sewerage scheme for foul water at present and gross pollution of a railway culvert is taking place. Subject to the suggestion that the filter bed capacity be increased, the scheme was recommended for approval.

Clayton Sewerage Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £11,007 is to provide proper sewerage facilities for some 106 properties in Clayton, where there is none at present. Some properties are connected to inadequate and ineffective septic tanks. Pollution of streams and/or ditches is taking place and frequent complaints are made to the Local Authority. Subject to a suggestion that consideration be given to extending one length of sewer, the scheme was recommended for approval.

Tutbury Rural District

Hanbury Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £10,678 was an amendment of an original scheme considered by the Health Committee in 1960. The difference in the two schemes was that the latter scheme has a long length of outfall sewer discharging the effluent direct to a brook course. The scheme was recommended for approval.

New Sewage Disposal Works at Tutbury

This scheme estimated to cost £86,960 was to provide a new sewage disposal works and pumping station to replace the existing overloaded and obsolete system now in use at Tutbury. Sewers which are defective and allowing large quantities of water to infiltrate are also to be relaid. There has for many years been varying degrees of pollution in the River Dove due to the ineffectiveness of the existing works to cope with the volume of sewage reaching them. There is no doubt about the urgency of the scheme for which this Department has been pressing for some time, and the scheme was recommended for approval.

Uttoxeter Rural District

Denstone Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme estimated to cost £13,866 was to provide a trunk sewer from Denstone to Rocester together with extensions to the Rocester Sewage Disposal Works to deal with the flow from Denstone. The sewage will flow by gravity to Rocester where it will then be pumped to the disposal works. The existing overloaded and ineffective Denstone works will then be abandoned. This Department was of the opinion that considerable infiltration water was gaining access to the Denstone sewers for which allowance had not been made in the scheme. The scheme was, therefore, recommended for approval in principle only until effective steps had been taken to eliminate as far as possible excess infiltration and surface water to the existing sewers. It was also recommended that the cost of dealing with the infiltration and surface water should not be subject to grant purposes, since it should have been dealt with under the maintenance of the existing sewerage system.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INQUIRIES AND VISITS OF INSPECTION.

During the year the following Ministry inquiries into proposed schemes of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal were held. The Health Department was represented at all of them by the County Health Inspector who also accompanied the Ministry Inspector on the visits of inspection.

22.	2. 61	Cheadle R.D.	Alton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme
16.	3. 61	Stafford Borough	Re proposed tip to be sited off Common Road
21.	6. 61	Lichfield R.D.	Drayton Bassett Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme
1.	8. 61	Uttoxeter U.D.	Gratwich and Field Water Supply Scheme
2.	8. 61	Cheadle R.D.	Ash Bank (Werrington) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

27.	9. 61	Stafford R.D.	(i) Forton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme
			(ii) Derrington Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme
17.	10. 61	Tutbury R.D.	Tutbury Sewage Disposal Scheme
18.	10. 61	Cheadle R.D.	Froghall Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme
7.	12. 61	At Birmingham	Enquiry into the Boundary Commission's recommendation regarding a Tame Valley Drainage Board.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following statistics relate to the notifiable infectious diseases amongst the home population during the calendar year 1961. On reference to the tables at the end of the Report the numbers and death-rates for each Sanitary District will be found.

SMALLPOX—No case of Smallpox was notified in 1961. The last cases recorded were in 1947, when an outbreak occurred in the south of the County, mainly in Bilston.

SCARLET FEVER—There was again a decrease in the incidence of this disease, 364 cases having been notified, compared with 602 in 1960 and 826 in 1959. In the Urban Districts there were 305 cases and in the Rural Districts 59, as against 438 and 164 respectively in the previous year. The case-rates per thousand of population were:—Urban Districts 0·41, Rural Districts 0·23, with a total County Rate of 0·37, whilst that for England and Wales was 0·43. The corresponding rates for 1960 were 0·60, 0·67, 0·62 and 0·70 respectively.

DIPHTHERIA—Three cases of diphtheria were notified during the year, all from one family in Willenhall. No deaths occurred. The last deaths from this disease were two in 1955 when 29 cases were notified.

ENTERIC FEVER—Four notifications of enteric fever were made during the year as against six in 1960. Two cases were of typhoid and two were of paratyphoid. The cases occurred in Urban Districts. Of the six cases notified in 1960 one was of typhoid and five were of paratyphoid. The case of typhoid and two of the paratyphoid cases occurred in Urban Districts.

The 1961 case-rates for the country as a whole, for typhoid and paratyphoid, were 0·00 and 0·01 per thousand of the population respectively, the Staffordshire rates being 0·00 in each instance.

MEASLES—During the period, 21,330 notifications were made, which indicates an appreciable increase, for the corresponding figure for 1960 was 1,583. Sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-two cases occurred in Urban and 4,598 in Rural Districts, compared with 876 and 707 in the previous year. The 1961 case-rates for the County and England and Wales were 21·54 and 16·54, as against 1·63 and 3·48 in 1960.

Six deaths occurred. There was one death in 1960.

WHOOPING COUGH—There was a decrease in the number of notifications, 345 being made in 1961, as compared with 1,803 in 1960. In the Urban Districts there were 256, as against 1,312, whilst the corresponding figures for the Rural Districts were 89 and 491. The case-rate for the County was 0·35 and for England and Wales 0·53.

There was one death during the year, the same as in 1960.

FOOD POISONING—One hundred and thirty notifications were made in 1961, compared with 170 in 1960. Twenty County Districts were affected against 18 last year.

DYSENTERY—Five hundred and sixteen notifications were made in 1961, as compared with 233 in 1960, 603 in 1959 and 566 in 1958. Twenty-one of the Sanitary Districts were affected, but in six instances, viz., Cannock U.D., Kidsgrove U.D., Lichfield M.B., Rowley Regis M.B., Seisdon R.D. and Stafford R.D., single cases only were notified.

Cases notified in other districts were as follows:—Biddulph U.D. 45, Brierley Hill U.D. 3, Darlaston U.D. 3, Leek U.D. 24, Newcastle M.B. 221, Stafford M.B. 48, Stone U.D. 2, Tipton M.B. 32, Willenhall U.D. 3, Cannock R.D. 2, Cheadle R.D. 31, Leek R.D. 21, Lichfield R.D. 9, Newcastle R.D. 55 and Stone R.D. 11.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS, ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION—New regulations designed to replace former legislation were brought into operation on the 1st January, 1950. They introduced nomenclature consistent with the international standard classification of diseases and slightly extended the scope of clinical conditions notifiable under the head of acute encephalitis.

Twenty-seven cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified, compared with 4 in 1960, 25 occurring in Urban and 2 in Rural Districts. Two cases of Acute Encephalitis were notified, the same as in the previous year. Three deaths occurred, as against two in 1960.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS—Eleven notifications (10 in 8 Urban areas and 1 in a Rural District) were made during 1961, compared with 14 in 1960. Three deaths occurred in Urban Districts. In the previous year there were three deaths, also in Urban Districts.

The deaths from non-notifiable infectious diseases were as follows:—

GASTRITIS, ENTERITIS AND DIARRHOEA—Three deaths occurred in Urban Districts and 3 in Rural Districts in children under one year of age, the death-rates being 0·22 and 0·67 respectively per thousand live births. The figures for 1960 were 6, 3, 0·46 and 0·69 respectively.

INFLUENZA—In 1961 there were 200 deaths in Urban and 67 in Rural Districts, as compared with 29 and 8 respectively in 1960.

The number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases, with the deaths, in the Administrative County during 1961 are as follows:—

Diseases	Notifications		Deaths	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Smallpox	—	—	*	*
Scarlet Fever	305	59	*	*
Diphtheria	3	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	4	—	*	*
Measles	16,732	4,598	6	—
Whooping Cough	256	89	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	28	1	*	*
Erysipelas	32	8	*	*
Meningococcal Infection	10	1	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	21	1	} 2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	4	1		
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	1	—		
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	1	—		
Pneumonia	300	200	383	131
Dysentery	385	131	*	*
Food Poisoning	107	23	*	*

*Not Classified in Registrar-General's Return.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows new cases of tuberculosis, including primary notifications and cases which came to notice, otherwise than by formal notification, and deaths from the disease, classified according to age and sex:—

1961				NEW CASES				DEATHS			
AGE PERIODS				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	...	...	...	3	1	—	—	}	—	—	—
2—	...	...	...	2	2	1	—		—	—	—
5—	...	...	...	10	10	—	2	}	—	—	—
10—	...	...	...	6	5	2	1		—	—	—
15—	...	...	...	12	16	3	2	}	—	—	—
20—	...	...	...	14	20	2	3		—	—	—
25—	...	...	...	28	28	2	3	}	6	2	3
35—	...	...	...	38	22	3	5		24	2	1
45—	...	...	...	47	9	3	4	}	8	4	—
55—	...	...	...	39	5	2	2		3	2	1
65—	...	...	...	14	5	1	—			—	—
75 and upwards	...	...	...	2	1	1	—			—	1
Totals	...	...	...	216	125	20	22	41	10	4	2

During 1961, 51 deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis and 6 from other forms of this disease, the death-rates being 0·05 and 0·01 respectively. The corresponding rates for 1960 were 0·06 and 0·01.

The table which follows shows the death-rates in the Urban and Rural Districts of the County from 1914:—

YEAR	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION			
	Phthisis		Other forms of Tuberculosis	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1914	0·89	0·54	0·31	0·20
1915	0·94	0·67	0·34	0·29
1916	1·01	0·80	0·40	0·29
1917	1·01	0·74	0·34	0·31
1918	1·03	0·88	0·31	0·28
1919	0·83	0·61	0·22	0·30
1920	0·75	0·56	0·30	0·21
1921	0·80	0·53	0·23	0·21
1922	0·80	0·55	0·24	0·17
1923	0·75	0·58	0·25	0·22
1924	0·73	0·58	0·22	0·20
1925	0·83	0·49	0·22	0·14
1926	0·74	0·50	0·22	0·11
1927	0·73	0·44	0·21	0·22
1928	0·64	0·48	0·14	0·13
1929	0·76	0·54	0·15	0·12
1930	0·72	0·54	0·15	0·13
1931	0·78	0·52	0·17	0·13
1932	0·64	0·42	0·16	0·14
1933	0·72	0·50	0·14	0·08
1934	0·67	0·43	0·11	0·16
1935	0·67	0·35	0·13	0·08
1936	0·53	0·34	0·11	0·08
1937	0·60	0·41	0·13	0·11
1938	0·56	0·29	0·13	0·11
1939	0·52	0·35	0·09	0·11
1940	0·51	0·29	0·11	0·06
1941	0·57	0·33	0·16	0·14
1942	0·52	0·34	0·13	0·10
1943	0·55	0·29	0·11	0·07
1944	0·52	0·25	0·10	0·07
1945	0·56	0·22	0·11	0·09
1946	0·49	0·28	0·08	0·06
1947	0·47	0·28	0·09	0·07
1948	0·51	0·33	0·07	0·05
1949	0·45	0·22	0·06	0·03
1950	0·39	0·20	0·06	0·06
1951	0·37	0·12	0·05	0·04
1952	0·27	0·07	0·04	0·04
1953	0·19	0·10	0·04	0·00
1954	0·18	0·13	0·04	0·03
1955	0·10	0·04	0·01	0·01
1956	0·13	0·07	0·01	0·00
1957	0·10	0·01	0·01	0·01
1958	0·09	0·05	0·01	0·01
1959	0·09	0·06	0·01	0·01
1960	0·07	0·04	0·01	0·01
1961	0·05	0·05	0·01	0·00

NOTIFICATION.

The following are particulars of the primary notifications made from 1918:—

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
856	699	642	929	971	1029	974	1232	1400	1106	1194	1017	1021	1129
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
1074	1011	929	825	831	858	789	726	669	788	830	841	798	769
1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
775	813	852	837	807	901	805	958	808	696	623	580	533	455
1960	1961												
415	383												

The following table gives particulars of primary notifications of tuberculosis notified in the Administrative County each year since 1918, together with the case rates per 1,000 of the estimated population. Only from 1946 is it possible to divide these figures to show numbers of respiratory and non-respiratory notifications, and the appropriate case rates are given:—

Year	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS			CASE RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION		
	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
1918			856			1.37
1919			699			1.04
1920			642			0.92
1921			929			1.29
1922			971			1.37
1923			1,029			1.45
1924			974			1.36
1925			1,232			1.71
1926			1,400			1.93
1927			1,106			1.55
1928			1,194			1.68
1929			1,017			1.43
1930			1,021			1.44
1931			1,129			1.59
1932			1,074			1.50
1933			1,011			1.41
1934			929			1.29
1935			825			1.14
1936			831			1.14
1937			858			1.16
1938			789			1.05
1939			726			0.95
1940			669			0.88
1941			788			1.01
1942			830			1.07
1943			841			1.09
1944			798			1.03
1945			769			1.00
1946	636	139	775	0.80	0.17	0.97
1947	681	132	813	0.84	0.16	1.00
1948	728	124	852	0.88	0.15	1.03
1949	713	124	837	0.85	0.15	1.00
1950	706	101	807	0.83	0.12	0.95
1951	778	123	901	0.91	0.14	1.05
1952	712	93	805	0.83	0.11	0.94
1953	864	94	958	1.00	0.11	1.10
1954	709	99	808	0.81	0.11	0.92
1955	620	76	696	0.70	0.09	0.78
1956	568	55	623	0.63	0.06	0.69
1957	527	53	580	0.57	0.06	0.63
1958	479	54	533	0.56	0.06	0.62
1959	417	38	455	0.44	0.04	0.48
1960	378	37	415	0.39	0.04	0.43
1961	341	42	383	0.34	0.04	0.39

The following is a summary of cases, other than primary notifications, coming to notice from other sources during the year:—

Number of cases other than primary notifications coming to knowledge within the year	...	3
Number of un-notified cases which died	... ..	1
Number of other cases which died, notification being made after death	... ..	2
Ratio of un-notified cases which died to total deaths		1 : 19

In 1961, roughly 17 out of 18 deaths were of cases notified under the regulations before decease.

The total notifications are classified in a preceding table.

REGISTERS OF DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

At the end of the year the following cases were included in these registers:—

TOTAL CASES	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
8,668	3,994	3,251	7,245	696	727	1,423

The figures given above indicate that in 1961 there was one case of tuberculosis in every 114 persons, or 8·8 per 1,000 of the population.

The table also shows that in 1961 there was one death in approximately every 153 cases.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

I am grateful to the Directors of the Mass Miniature Radiography Units concerned for providing the information which is given in this section of the Report.

Particulars were given in the 1952 Report regarding the arrangements for mass radiography within the area. Five units are concerned and surveys have been conducted at which wherever possible appropriate categories of officers employed by the County Council have attended, i.e., those whose employment is in any way connected with the care of children—staffs of Children’s Homes, teachers, etc.

During the year 465 persons were examined in this way in connection with their appointments to the staff of the County Council.

In addition 129 members of the staff of the Children’s Department engaged in the work of Children’s Homes received an annual X-ray.

STOKE-ON-TRENT M.R. UNIT

General

During the year 1961 the Stoke-on-Trent Mass Radiography Service entered the 10th year of its activities in North Staffordshire and Shropshire. By the end of that year 600,000 primary X-rays had been taken since the inception of the service in 1951.

The service operates a static 100 mm. set and a mobile 70 mm. unit. The number of films taken by both these units (65,000) was higher than in the previous year (60,000).

(a) *Static Unit*

There was again a slight increase in the number of patients referred by General Practitioners and it is noteworthy that this number has risen from 4,000 in 1954 to the present 11,000 per annum.

Over the years it has become obvious that the unit is being used by local practitioners not only as an "exclusion service" with regard to tuberculosis, but has attained a wider scope, such as, for instance, the radiological control of treatment of pneumonias and acute chest infections generally, the radiological assessment of progression or otherwise of cases of pneumoconiosis, and the routine examination of healed or quiescent cases of tuberculosis who had been removed from the Clinic Registers.

In addition almost 3,000 self-referred persons attended the static unit during the year, which also provided facilities for Local Health authorities for X-raying Mantoux positive children and their contacts, hospital staff, teachers and school meal helpers. All new admissions to two large colonies for mentally deficient patients are being X-rayed at the MMR Centre.

The number of so-called Pre-employment X-rays remained small and the factory which contributed the majority of requests for this service has now installed its own X-ray equipment. Proposals to X-ray all new entrants into the pottery industry have so far not found official support and blessing. The whole problem of pre-employment X-rays is at present under review by representative committees of industry and the medical profession on a national level. It is hoped that the preventative aspects of this question will be taken as much into account as those of remuneration.

(b) *Mobile Unit*

1961 was probably the last year during which conventional large scale Public Surveys were held in the units area. Periodical one day visits to the main centres of population are now taking their place, a system which allows a wider scope for a General Practitioners scheme outside Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle-under-Lyme, and has been warmly welcomed by Local Authorities. These periodical surveys are now being held in Stafford, Burton and Leek (fortnightly) and Oswestry and Whitchurch (monthly). It is hoped to arrange similar sessions in Uttoxeter in 1962.

Visits to pottery factories were continued on a 3—4 yearly basis. The large majority of workers exposed to dust risk in the industry are at present not subject to periodical statutory examinations under the medical arrangements scheme under the Industrial Injuries Acts and Regulations, and although the case finding rates of tuberculosis and pneumoconiosis have considerably fallen in the past 3 years periodical surveys in the industry will be advisable for many years to come.

Respiratory Tuberculosis

One hundred and nineteen cases in need of treatment or close supervision were found during the year, a case finding rate of 1·8 per thousand. This is the first year where the yield of cases was below the 2 per thousand mark. The rates at base were four times higher than at field surveys, which

was due to the relatively high rates in General Practitioner cases and patients from Mental Deficiency Colonies. 59·5 % of the men and 40·0 % of the women with active tuberculosis detected by the unit were above the age of 45.

The mass radiography service contributed a considerable proportion of newly notified cases of tuberculosis:—

	<i>Notified 1961</i>	<i>M.M.R. Cases</i>	<i>Percentage M.M.R. Cases</i>
Newcastle Clinic ...	36	20	55·5 %
North Staffordshire ...	139	58	41·7 %

Pneumoconiosis

Since 1952 Mass Radiography detected the formidable number of 6,000 cases of pneumoconiosis in North Staffordshire, 1,000 of whom were female potters and ex-potters.

Cancer of the Bronchus

Both in men and women the number of cases was higher than in the previous year and almost 400 cases have now been found by the unit since 1952. Of the 79 cases detected in 1961, 56 were referred by General Practitioners, the remainder were found at routine surveys. For the past three years the carcinoma case finding rates in male patients above the age of 45, referred by General Practitioners, has exceeded the corresponding tuberculosis rates and resectability rates have shown no improvement compared with earlier years.

Sarcoidosis

It is of some interest that the number of cases has steadily increased since 1952.

1952 — 1955	14 cases
1956 — 1958	37 cases
1959 — 1961	48 cases

63 % of these cases were found in women.

Future Policy

No radical changes are envisaged with regard to the work of the 100 mm. static set, which is scheduled to move to the New Central Out-Patients Department in Stoke-on-Trent in 1964/65.

WOLVERHAMPTON M.R. UNIT

The routine work of the 100 mm. static unit and the 70 mm. mobile unit continued as in the previous year, supplemented, for several weeks, by the Regional Caravan Unit.

Surveys at Base

The numbers increased by some 500 compared with 1960 in spite of the fact that no National Service Recruits were X-rayed, and the yield of 'active' cases was again high.

Children were examined once more on 100 mm. film but ante-natal cases were all X-rayed on large film, special sessions being set aside for this purpose.

Mobile Surveys

Visits to factories, and local public surveys were continued as before, but it is apparent that the yield from these sources is dropping as it is throughout the country.

An annual visit to a few factories with a known rapid turnover of personnel was again carried out.

Tuberculosis in the Area

The total number of active cases fell from 144 to 134 and the rate per thousand from 2.4 to 2.1. The rate is still higher than the national average in recent years, and it is noted that many of the cases were found to have extensive bilateral disease. Of the 134 cases, 73 (54%) had a positive sputum, the majority on initial direct smear or culture.

The rate among immigrants from Asia remained high at 16.5 per thousand.

Sputum Positive Cases

The Public Health Laboratory at Stafford carried out most of the sputum examinations by direct smear, culture and sensitivity. The speed with which initial reports were returned was most welcome and greatly aided the more rapid assessment of patients.

Non-Tuberculous Conditions

The number of cases of carcinoma of lung rose slightly from 62 in 1960 to 65 in the year under review.

Acute inflammatory conditions were again prominent, particularly in the first quarter of the year, and many were followed up on 100 mm. film, without clinical examination, until resolution was complete.

DUDLEY MOBILE M.R. UNIT

The year under review has confirmed the correctness of the policy of concentrating on groups particularly at risk and has produced increased attendance with the highest yield of tuberculosis since 1958. Fifty-seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty-nine examinations were made and 89 cases of active tuberculosis, a rate of 1.5 per thousand, were discovered. Sixty per cent. of these were infectious. Three hundred and ten significant non-tuberculous abnormalities were identified including 47 bronchial neoplasms.

The work of the Unit may be considered in two main sections; firstly work covering the small groups "at risk", groups giving a high yield of

cases of tuberculosis, or in danger of contracting the disease. These groups include patients with symptoms referred by General Practitioners, contacts, men over 45, schoolteachers and others working with children, waiters, barmen, bus conductors, etc. Regular fixed sessions have been presented to enable these people to attend. The second section of our work covers the routine mass aspect of Mass Radiography aimed at the highest numbers of attendances with, nowadays, comparatively little results.

The regular sessions held at Dudley, Kidderminster and Halesowen for the groups “ at risk ” have increased attendances and have yielded more tuberculosis than before. The attendances at the weekly sessions at Dudley Base (100 m.m. film Mobile Chest unit) continue to rise each year and account for 55 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis, 16 more than in the previous year.

The number of contacts examined at Dudley Base doubled from last year and gave 3 cases of active tuberculosis. After the initial examination, these contacts are examined annually until the index case is well. There was one breakdown in this group who attended at a public session for examination.

The restrictions of the Adrian report have been partially lifted and the Unit can X-ray children of 12 and over but not expectant mothers. In 1961 groups of school children were limited to those tuberculin-positive reactors and those who have refused B.C.G. vaccination.

An increasing number of examinations are being requested by industrial medical officers and it may be considered that a regular routine X-ray should be a condition of employment.

Bronchial Carcinoma

Of the significant non-tuberculous abnormalities there were 47 cases of bronchial carcinoma 33 men and 2 women were referred with symptoms by their general practitioners and 12 others. Twenty-two had no previous chest X-ray and 14 had X-rays more than two years previously, i.e., only 11 had normal chest X-rays within the last two years.

Age distribution				
35—45...	...	...	...	5
45—55...	...	...	...	6
55—65...	...	...	...	18
65+ ...	...	...	...	18
				—
				47
				—

Presenting Symptoms				
Cough	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis	...	...	...	8
Haemoptysis	...	...	...	6
Pain	...	...	...	7
Weight Loss	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Dyspnoea	...	...	...	1

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE

Mobile Units 'A' and 'B'

In the year under review the Birmingham Mobile 'A' and 'B' Units continued their different roles in the Mass Radiography Service. The 'A' Unit undertook routine surveys, whereas the 'B' Unit had a regular commitment to X-ray Doctor's referrals and other groups at Walsall, West Bromwich, Langley and Dudley.

The Regional Caravan Unit operated in our area during the year. The Regional Caravan Unit has already shown its worth by its flexibility in use and economy in staff.

Results

The prevalence of active tuberculosis in persons X-rayed by the 'A' unit was slightly lower during the year at 1.2 per thousand. This prevalence is higher than is found in cities in the South of England where similar work has been done and is even higher than the prevalence found in Coventry and Warwickshire. It is interesting to note that a prevalence of only 0.7 per thousand was found at Walsall, whereas in nearby Bloxwich the figure was 1.8 per thousand.

The 'B' Unit had another profitable year. As expected high prevalence rates were found amongst General Practitioner referrals. The rate of 16.2 per thousand active tuberculosis in the West Bromwich area was especially high. In 1960 the corresponding figure was 7.5.

Lung cancer among males is still a major problem. The combined prevalence for the two units was 1.7 cases per thousand men X-rayed. The bulk of the cases were found by the 'B' Unit amongst General Practitioner referrals.

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITING

There are now four whole-time Tuberculosis Health Visitors and the total number of visits made by the visitors to Tuberculous households was 5,510.

TUBERCULOSIS—1961, Circular 1/54.

As will be seen in a previous table there were 341 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year.

Figures are available from 7 of the 8 Clinics dealing with contacts residing in the Administrative County and in total 1,037 contacts were examined at these Clinics during 1961, of which 37 were found to be tuberculous.

Upon notification of a case of tuberculosis the home circumstances are investigated and all contacts asked to attend for examination. Child contacts are Mantoux tested or in the case of infants Tuberculin Jelly tested and negative reactions are offered B.C.G. inoculation. All contacts except the very young are X-rayed.

Close liaison with the D.R.O. enables the Clinic to get patients into suitable employment according to their clinical condition. A few of the older age groups, especially those disabled by pneumoconiosis and those with persistently positive sputums, are unemployable and form a permanent source of re-infection, but by seeing them fairly frequently at the Clinic and re-examining their contacts when necessary infection is kept to a minimum.

Owing to the restricted accommodation at the Clinic it is not possible to carry out any surveys, but there is close co-operation with the Mass Radiography Unit, especially with regard to schools from which a case of tuberculosis has been notified.

At the Walsall Clinic every endeavour is made to arrange for the examination of contacts of new cases of tuberculosis and, in the case of children, tuberculin skin testing is extensively employed with B.C.G. vaccination of suitable children. The weekly visit of the Mass X-ray Unit to Walsall is utilised for examination of contacts over the age of 12 years. Where tuberculosis is found at post mortem examination and not known during life, arrangements are made for the contacts to be reviewed.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G. vaccination continued to be offered to children of 13 years of age and upwards who are still at school and also students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges or other establishments for further education.

A total of 9,307 persons were tuberculin tested and as a result 7,606 were vaccinated.

Of the children tested 1,701 were found to have a positive reaction and it was necessary to refer 342 of these for X-rays of the chest.

None of the children having positive skin tests and subsequently X-rayed was found to have active tuberculosis.

All the parents of this group, together with other members of their families, were given an opportunity to have an X-ray of the chest, but no active sources of infection were discovered.

The acceptance rate (42%) for B.C.G. vaccination continues to be disappointing, but it is anticipated that an improvement will be shown in 1962.

CANCER

In the following table the deaths from Cancer during 1961, in age and sex groups, in the Urban and Rural Districts of the County, are shown;—

Age Groups	URBAN DISTRICTS			RURAL DISTRICTS			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
1—	2	1	3	2	1	3	6
5—	1	3	4	—	—	—	4
15—	3	2	5	1	—	1	6
25—	48	32	80	14	12	26	106
45—	356	229	585	90	68	158	743
65—	196	149	345	69	64	133	478
75—	228	125	253	43	43	86	339
Totals	735	541	1,276	219	188	407	1,683

As will be seen from the preceding table, this year there were 1,683 deaths from Cancer. In 1960 there were 1,718, preceded by 1,557 in 1959. During the period under review this group of deaths accounted for 16·8 per cent. of the total civilian deaths, as compared with 17·8 per cent. last year, when the total number of deaths from all causes was less by 387. As stated in previous Reports, there is little variation from year to year in the group of deaths from this cause which occur in persons under the age of 45 years, the current number being 123. In 1960 the figure was 134.

In considering the mortality from Cancer, one must bear in mind that the general mortality from all causes under the age of 45 has, over a long period, become steadily less. This means, therefore, that in every population there exists an increasing number of persons of an age more susceptible to cancer than are younger persons, the statement being supported by the fact that whilst in 1920 48·6 per cent of the deaths from all causes were of persons under 45, the figure has gradually decreased in the subsequent years to 10·4 per cent in 1961.

LUNG CANCER

The number of deaths under this heading (396) were 23·5% of the total number of deaths from Cancer during the year. In 1960 the percentage was 22·4 when the number of deaths from this cause was 385 and the total deaths from cancer 1,718 as previously stated.

VENEREAL DISEASES

During the year 1,107 Staffordshire patients attended for diagnosis and treatment for the first time, compared with 1,109 in 1960, and the following detailed table indicates where the treatment was obtained. It will be seen that in 1961 920 of the persons who attended were found not to be infected, and the corresponding figure in the previous year was 960. The actual cases in 1960 and 1961 were 148 and 187 respectively.

TREATMENT CENTRE	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Other Conditions	Total New Cases
Birmingham General Hospital...	3	27	97	127
Dudley Guest Hospital ...	9	25	106	140
Stafford (Staffordshire General Infirmary) ...	1	11	66	78
Stoke-on-Trent (Wellesley Street) ...	4	15	149	168
Walsall (Manor Hospital) ...	2	20	182	204
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital ...	12	53	313	378
Burton-on-Trent General Hospital ...	1	4	6	11
Carshalton, Surrey ...	—	—	1	1
Totals ...	32	155	920	1,107

For comparative purposes the totals of the cases included in the foregoing table for the last twenty-seven years have been extracted and are given below:—

Year	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Total Cases	Non-Venereal
1935 ...	166	4	322	492	295
1936 ...	137	6	294	437	341
1937 ...	116	5	320	441	326
1938 ...	133	3	302	438	344
1939 ...	116	5	283	404	310
1940 ...	126	1	244	371	348
1941 ...	111	1	267	379	359
1942 ...	134	2	266	402	512
1943 ...	163	2	271	436	783
1944 ...	171	2	273	446	791
1945 ...	186	—	355	541	867
1946 ...	275	2	451	728	1,180
1947 ...	147	2	254	403	682
1948 ...	177	4	219	400	904
1949 ...	148	—	234	382	842
1950 ...	85	—	178	263	824
1951 ...	67	—	163	230	760
1952 ...	54	—	136	190	666
1953 ...	64	—	158	222	698
1954 ...	51	—	109	160	707
1955 ...	39	—	105	144	562
1956 ...	46	—	117	163	531
1957 ...	43	—	163	206	700
1958 ...	43	—	148	191	650
1959 ...	37	—	142	179	797
1960 ...	28	—	121	149	960
1961 ...	32	—	155	187	920

BLIND PERSONS

The following table gives particulars of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons registered during 1961. Of the 180 cases registered, 114 were recommended for treatment of one sort or another, and 80 of these actually received such treatment, the difference being accounted for mainly owing to refusals to have treatment due to their age.

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	15	5	—	46
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	39	14	—	61
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	25	12	—	43

In some cases more than one cause of blindness is given, but a list is given below of the main cause of blindness for the 107 cases in the "Others" column (i) in the preceeding table:—

Macular Degeneration	22	Medical Retinopathy	2
Arterio Sclerosis	2	Buphthalmos	1
Fundus Dystrophy	1	Hypertensive Retinopathy	2
Optic Atrophy	8	Chronic Retinal Degeneration	1
High Myopia	6	Retinal Dystrophy	1
Macular Changes	2	Uveitis	2
Keratitis	4	Central Retinal Thrombosis	1
Choroidal Sclerosis	2	Retinitis Pigmentosa	5
Choroiditis	3	Corneal Dystrophy	1
Myopia	12	Nystagmus	1
Macular Atrophy	1	Detached Retina	2
Arterio Sclerotic Retinopathy	2	Iritis	1
Macular Dystrophy	2	Enucleation	1
Retinopathy	7	Senile Macular Degeneration	3
Central Degeneration	1	Diabetic Retinitis	3
Central Retina and		Healed Keratitis	1
Choroidal Degeneration	1	Senility	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1		—
			107

Particulars of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons who were recommended treatment during 1960, but did not receive such treatment

AGE	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
0—45	—	—	—	—
46—50	—	—	—	—
51—55	1	—	—	2
56—60	—	—	—	1
61—65	—	—	—	1
66—70	1	1	—	2
71—75	2	1	—	6
Over 75	10	—	—	6

Three cases over 75 were too ill to receive treatment.

The Home Teacher visits each case to see what help can be given and to ensure they obtain all assistance to which they are entitled under the Act.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year was 11. In 8 instances the confinements were domiciliary and the babies were nursed at home.

The remaining three cases were born in hospital. In these instances the condition occurred whilst in hospital, but cleared prior to discharge.

All the 11 cases were slight, and vision was unimpaired in every instance.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The activities of the Department in this direction have been increasing steadily in recent years with the result that the Health Committee accepted a recommendation to establish a section to organise this important subject.

During the year a Health Education Officer, with very wide experience, was appointed, and, in addition, the ultimate establishment of the section will include one Senior Health Visitor, three Health Visitors, two State Registered Nurses and a Clerk. For many years previously there had been an establishment of three Health Visitor Lecturers, but one vacancy could not be filled, and this staff was transferred to the Health Education Section.

Already preparations are well advanced for the making of posters, pamphlets and filmstrips in the section and a library of teaching notes, visual aids and filmstrips has been accumulated. Thus the work undertaken by the existing staffs of all sections will be made easier and more effective.

The Health Education Section has itself during the year supported the poliomyelitis campaign by newspaper news items, cinema projection of publicity information and poster displays. Very active links with local industry have been made and a series of talks on health matters and accident prevention undertaken. Articles have been published in local newspapers and a new venture agreed in the offering of a small prize weekly for the solving of a crossword puzzle which requires a knowledge of hygiene and/or biology.

Research is intended to find the best media of instructing children on the hazards of smoking and secondly to prove in conjunction with a factory Medical Officer that health education is of direct value to industrial management.

A co-ordinated plan for health education in schools, Women's Institutes, Youth Clubs, Industrial Groups, Parent/Teacher Associations and Rotary Meetings has been prepared for the ensuing year.

The continuing activities in the clinics on mothercraft have continued. These are given by the Health Visitor in charge of the clinics, supported by two full-time Health Visitor Lecturers. Talks were given at 577 sessions at 40 centres in the County, the total attendances being 9,726.

It is already clear that the staff mentioned will be fully occupied in dealing with the increasing requests on the time of this section.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SUPERANNUATION PURPOSES

The responsibility for the medical examination and certification of the physical fitness or otherwise of persons for appointment to the staff of this Authority rests with the County Medical Officer, and during the year 1,263 medical examinations were undertaken, 752 by medical staff of the department at County Council clinics and 511 by General Practitioners and other Authorities. The figures for the previous year were 1,002, 651 and 351 respectively.

AREA ADMINISTRATION

In the Report for 1948 particulars of the Area Committees and of their districts and population were given, and in the Report for 1951 mention was made of the revised scheme of administration which came into operation on the 1st July, 1951. A major revision took place in 1956, details of which were given in the Report for that year.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Infant Welfare Centres

At the end of the year there were 119 Welfare Centres in operation, of which 61 were combined (i.e. Minor Ailment Clinics and Welfare Centres) and 58 were Welfare Centres only.

The following are particulars of the number of sessions and attendances made during the year:—

No. of sessions ...	...	...	...	...	5,865
No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in:					
1961 ...	...	...	...	...	12,450
1960 ...	...	...	...	...	6,303
1959—1956 ...	...	...	...	...	5,638
Total ...					<u>24,391</u>

No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were:

Under 1 year ...	...	...	...	201,189
1 but under 2 ...	...	...	...	48,874
2 but under 5 ...	...	...	...	44,276
Total ...				<u>294,339</u>

PROVISION OF NEW INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

During the year newly built clinics were opened at:—

Elliotts Lane, Codsall
Brierley Lane, Coseley
Inglewood Drive, Porthill
Loomer Road, Chesterton

As a result of the opening of these four new clinics the functions held in the following premises were transferred to the new centres:—

Church Hall, Bilbrook	} To Codsall
Trinity Chapel Sunday School, Codsall	
Lily Street, Wolstanton	
Broadmeadow, Chesteron	

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

During the year the Ante-Natal Clinic at Redcourt House, Lichfield, was closed so that at the 31st December, 1961, there were 46 Ante-Natal Clinics, 5 of which were combined with Infant Welfare Sessions.

The following are the numbers of expectant mothers and attendances made by them during the year at the Ante-Natal Clinics:—

Number of expectant mothers attending ...	7,441
Total number of attendances ...	28,866

Eighty-eight women attended the Post-Natal Clinics during the year, 94 attendances being made.

Where treatment is required, the patient is referred to her own doctor except for unsatisfactory dental conditions. Treatment of the latter can be given under the County Council Scheme and the patients are offered the facilities locally available.

The exchange card system mentioned in the Annual Report for 1959 has proved completely inoperable.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

In accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Act, maternity outfits are required to be provided by Local Health Authorities for appropriate cases free of cost. The number issued during the year was 8,761 as against 7,662 for 1956, 7,952 for 1957, 7,592 for 1958, 7,945 for 1959 and 8,793 for 1960.

PAYMENT OF MIDWIVES' FEES

The compensation fee of 10/- was not claimed by any independent midwives during the period covered by this Report in respect of any cases which had been booked by them and which they had lost as a result of County Council activities.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

In 1961, 29 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in the County area.

Of the cases dealt with during the period under review, six were sent to hospital and 13 were cases in which confinements had taken place in hospital. The remaining cases were treated at home.

Causes related to pregnancy

Urinary infection ...	...	...	...	...	1
Retained products...	...	...	...	...	6
Mastitis ...	...	...	...	...	2
Complicated labour	...	...	...	...	1
Pyogenic Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					11
					—

Causes not directly related to pregnancy

Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3
Previous disease of Mother	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	2
Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	5
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					18
					—

HEARING TESTING OF YOUNG CHILDREN

As mentioned in previous reports, the Health Committee have approved a scheme for screening tests of the hearing of young children, in order to ascertain deafness and defective hearing at the earliest possible age. Early ascertainment is extremely valuable in the case of deaf children because they can be given appropriate training before they reach school age and the disability combated at a stage when auditory discrimination is acute.

It is intended that children on reaching the age of nine months or as soon as possible thereafter, will be tested as a routine. Younger children in whom there is a suspicion of deafness or any child who does not appear to be making satisfactory progress with speech are also tested.

The following table gives details of the number of children tested in 1961:---

No. of children receiving a screening test:—

at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
at Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	297
Total							530
No. of children who failed the test							9

Of the nine children who failed the test, one was admitted to a school for the deaf and eight were referred for further Specialist investigation.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

During the year 122 children were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for ophthalmic examination.

Glasses were prescribed for 62 of these children who are mostly cases of squint and are kept under observation.

These cases, with others first seen in previous years, made 224 visits to the Clinics.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT

During the year 121 cases were referred for artificial sunlight treatment.

DENTAL TREATMENT

The following table shows the number of cases provided with dental care:—

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and nursing mothers...	473	413	392	196*
Children under 5	554	524	504	284

*Patients treated and not made dentally fit requested emergency treatment only.

Expectant and nursing mothers made a total of 1,355 attendances for treatment, and children under 5 a total of 600 attendances during the year.

The equivalent of 14·6 whole-time dental officers devoted fractionally under 1/10th of their time to maternity and child welfare dentistry.

The form of treatment provided is shown in the table below:—

	Extractions	General Anæsthetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scalings and Gum Treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
								Com- plete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1,207	146	269	48	5	53	25	124	88
Children under five ...	659	202	56	3	115	19	10	—	—

The totals of attendances and of all types of treatment carried out, with the exception of scaling, silver nitrate treatments and partial dentures for mothers, show a slight decrease over the corresponding totals for 1960.

The limitation of maternity and child welfare dental services is almost wholly due to staff shortage which, despite every effort to recruit additional dental officers, still remains grossly inadequate.

Statutory Instrument 1961 No. 907, which came into operation on 16th May, 1961, makes it possible for expectant and nursing mothers to claim exemption from payment of National Health Service charges for dentures when attending a dental practitioner. Hitherto, they were exempted from charges only if attending a local authority clinic. It had been thought that the new regulations would result in fewer mothers seeking dentures from the local authority clinics, and although some dental officers have reported a slight falling off in demand the year's total of dentures supplied shows no significant change.

Several dental officers have reported fewer demands for emergency treatment for the relief of pain from the under 5 group, and ascribe this to the younger practitioners in practice under the National Health Service in their areas who seem willing to see and treat such cases.

The fact remains that parents are apathetic as regards the state of their young children's teeth and very seldom seek regular inspection, only visiting the dentist when forced to by reason of pain. As investigation carried out in this County has shown that the average 5 year child has 5½ decayed teeth, there would seem room for much more education of parents in the few simple rules of diet, tooth brushing and regular visits to the dental surgeon. It must be pointed out, however, that to create a demand for dental treatment which could not be met owing to shortage of staff would be unsatisfactory. The main effort in teaching dental health education must be prevention.

Dentures supplied were constructed in the County Dental Laboratory. Dental X-Ray facilities were available at Stafford, Bilston Lichfield, Tamworth, Sedgley, Aldridge and Tividale.

DENTAL LABORATORY

The summary of work completed during the year at the County Dental Laboratory is shown in the following tables:—

DENTURE WORK

<i>Type of Denture</i>					<i>No. Completed</i>
Full upper dentures	...	...	...	...	77
Full lower dentures	...	...	...	...	50
Partial upper dentures	...	...	...	...	252
Partial lower dentures	...	...	...	...	37
Relines	...	...	...	...	35
Repairs to dentures	...	...	...	...	54
Total					505

ORTHODONTICS

<i>Appliances</i>					<i>No. Completed</i>
Regulation appliances	...	...	...	...	287
Repairs to appliances	...	...	...	...	18
Total					305

SUNDRIES

<i>Nature of</i>					<i>No. Completed</i>
Obturators	...	...	...	...	—
Crowns	...	...	...	...	3
Inlays	...	...	...	...	2
Special trays	...	...	...	...	87
Ear moulds	...	...	...	...	15
Study Models	...	...	...	...	287
Total					394

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The County Council in their capacity as Local Health Authority are now responsible for the distribution of Welfare Foods, i.e., National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin A and D Tablets.

Several of the Voluntary Centres, i.e., at shops or private houses, in the rural parts of the County ceased to exist during the year, but little difficulty was experienced in finding other volunteers to undertake the work.

At the end of the year Welfare Foods were being distributed from 101 clinics and 74 other centres, e.g., shops, private houses, etc., as well as from the Welfare Foods Van which covers the Leek Area.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT

During the financial year 1961-62 the sales and free issues amounted to £56,757 as compared with £47,015 during the previous financial year. Of this figure, the amount apportionable to free issues was very small, in fact almost negligible.

The actual issues of Welfare Foods during 1961 were as follows:—

National Dried Milk	...	...	...	195,484 tins
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	37,065 bottles
Vitamin A. & D. Tablets	...	...	...	37,745 packets
Orange Juice	...	...	...	276,666 bottles

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

The following are particulars of the live and stillbirths notified during 1961:—

Number of live births	...	...	...	18,094
Number of stillbirths	...	...	...	381
Notified by midwives	...	...	...	17,854
Notified by parents and doctors	...	...	...	620

The births registered during the period cannot strictly be compared with those notified because of the period allowed by law for each purpose.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Full information has been given in previous Reports of the arrangements in being with the Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work, and the following are the particulars of the children dealt with during 1961:—

Children with mothers at home	...	...	...	90
„ with parents married	...	...	...	14
„ with mothers in situations	...	...	...	2
„ with mothers in lodgings	...	...	...	1
„ with mothers in Homes	...	...	...	13
„ with parents co-habiting	...	...	...	3
„ with foster parents	...	...	...	5
„ in Local Authority Homes	...	...	...	5
„ in Voluntary Children's Homes	...	...	...	7
„ adopted through the Association	...	...	...	75
„ placed by their mothers for adoption	...	...	...	8
„ stillborn	...	...	...	5
Miscarriage	...	...	...	3
Died	...	...	...	1
Transferred to other workers	...	...	...	8
				240

As mentioned in previous reports, the County Council has a Mothercraft Training Hostel at Kingswinford with accommodation for 18 cases.

In 1961 53 cases were admitted, 13 still being in residence at the end of the year.

Eighty-five girls were sent to Diocesan Homes and Homes of other religious denominations during the year.

Forty-two of the cases concerned married women who gave birth to illegitimate children, 10 of whom were reconciled to their husbands after their babies had been placed with adopters. One woman was a widow, 5 divorced, 14 legally separated and 12 living apart.

The ages of the mothers ranged between 14 and 42 years, there being 33 under the age of 17 years.

PREMATURITY

The following table gives particulars of the number of premature infants who were born during 1961:—

(1) *Number of Premature Live Births notified*

(a)	In hospital ...	...	...	...	...	887
(b)	At home ...	...	...	...	...	381
(c)	In private nursing homes			...	...	9
	Total			...	...	<u>1,277</u>

(2) *Number of Premature Stillbirths notified*

(a)	In hospital ...	...	...	...	...	175
(b)	At home ...	...	...	...	...	38
(c)	In private nursing homes			...	...	—
	Total			...	...	<u>213</u>

<i>Weight at birth</i>	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS		
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less) ...	98	52	28	7	7	1	19	6	7	1	1	—	—	89	17
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500–2,000 gms.) ...	165	21	136	22	2	17	32	1	31	1	—	1	1	41	8
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000–2,250 gms.) ...	187	5	173	38	2	36	15	3	9	2	—	2	—	19	3
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.. (2,250–2,500 gms.) ...	437	11	417	223	—	213	25	2	18	4	—	4	—	26	10
TOTALS ...	887	89	754	290	11	267	91	12	65	8	1	7	1	175	38

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948

During 1961 six applications for registration were granted under the above-mentioned Act, so that at the end of the year premises were registered in fifteen instances. One person remained registered as a child minder.

DAY NURSERIES

The following table gives particulars of the Day Nurseries in operation in the Administrative County during 1961:—

	No. of Approved Places		No. of Children on Register at end of the year		Average Daily Attendance	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
NEWCASTLE (Liverpool Road, Cross Heath) ...	15	25	14	26	9·9	19·6
STAFFORD (Riverside, South Walls)	25	25	16	31	18·0	20·0
TIPTON (Toll End Road)	12	38	4	22	4·0	15·0
WEDNESFIELD (Lichfield Road)	20	30	11	26	7·6	18·9
WILLENHALL (Pinson Park)	25	25	19	24	13·8	17·8

As has been stated in previous Reports, the County Council also accepts financial responsibility for 20 of the places provided in a Nursery owned by Messrs. Rubery Owen & Co. Ltd., of Darlaston. The total number of places provided in this Nursery is 42, 10 being approved for children up to two years of age, the remaining 32 being for children aged 2 — 5 years.

The following are the details of the average daily attendance of children at this Nursery during the year:—

0 — 2 years	...	...	3·0
2 — 5 years	...	...	17·1

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES

The County Council are responsible for the registration and inspection of these Homes in the Administrative County.

The following are particulars of the premises registered:—

Number of premises registered at end of year	...	2
Number of applications for registration granted...	...	—
Number of Homes given up	...	—
Number of Homes with more than two beds	...	2
Number of Homes solely for midwifery and maternity cases	...	1
Number of Homes exempted from registration	...	2

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Until the 1950 Report it was possible to include a table showing the mortality rate for the Administrative County giving deaths per thousand (live and still) births over a period of years. Figures, however, are not now given by the Registrar-General to coincide with the information previously shown, and the only information relative to the above heading received shows that there were four deaths during the year, all occurring in hospital.

In 1961 the number of maternal deaths occurring in the Administrative County was eight.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Here again, until the Report for 1950 it was possible to include a table showing statistics over previous years relating to deaths from premature birth, congenital malformations, birth injuries and infantile diseases. The Registrar-General, however, has only defined one of the above-mentioned categories in his statistics, i.e., congenital malformations, and the number given under this heading is 81. The remaining causes mentioned above have not been classified.

During 1961, 34 deaths were reported by the midwives, having occurred whilst they were in attendance. The causes of these deaths were as follows :—

Congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	6
Feebleness and Prematurity	...	...	...	7
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis	...	...	...	5
Congenital Heart	...	...	...	4
Others (Asphyxiated, Ruptured Tentorium, Post Mature, Pneumonia (3), Anoxia. Breech, Hæmorrhagic disease)	...	...	...	9

FAMILY PLANNING

The Family Planning Association maintains four clinics in the Administrative County and three in the Area of adjoining Authorities in respect of which they receive assistance. Details of the sessions are as follows:—

BILSTON, Centre Health Clinic, Wellington Road, Bilston.

Tuesdays weekly 2.0—3.30 p.m. and 6.30—7.30 p.m.

Closed Bank Holiday weeks and first fortnight in August.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, The Clinic, Cross Street, Burton-on-Trent.

Mondays weekly 6.0—8.0 p.m.

Closed Bank Holidays and all August.

CANNOCK, The Clinic, Church Street, Cannock.

1st and 3rd Thursday in month 2.0—4.0 p.m.

2nd and 4th Thursday in month 4.30—6.30 p.m.

Closed all August.

DUDLEY, Holly Hall Clinic, Stourbridge Road, Dudley.

Thursdays 6.30—8.0 p.m.

LEEK, The Clinic, Salisbury Street, Leek.

Wednesdays weekly 7.0—9.0 p.m.

1.45—2.45 p.m. on first Wednesday afternoon in month.

Closed in August and Christmas if Clinic that week.

STAFFORD, Infant Welfare Centre, North Walls, Stafford.

Thursdays weekly 2.0—4.0 p.m.

1st Thursday 12.0 noon—1.0 p.m.

1st and 3rd Thursdays 7.0—8.0 p.m.

Closed Bank Holiday weeks and all August.

WALSALL, Ambulance Station, Hatherton Road, Walsall.

Wednesdays 2.30—4.0 p.m.

Thursdays weekly 7.0—8.30 p.m.

Closed 1st and 2nd Thursdays in August.

CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

Full particulars have been given in a previous Report of the joint circular dated 31st July, 1950, of the Home Office, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, which is concerned with the action to be taken on the discovery of neglect or ill-treatment of children in their own homes. The Medical Officers to the Area Health Committees act as co-ordinating officers on behalf of the County Medical Officer, and periodical meetings are held between them and the interested Authorities, Societies, etc., in their respective Areas. During the year 409 cases were considered and a summary of the action taken is given below. Good results have been obtained in many cases.

Satisfactorily concluded and removed from Register...	87
Referred to Health Visitor	93
„ „ Health Visitor and N.S.P.C.C.	25
„ „ N.S.P.C.C.	17
„ „ N.S.P.C.C. and Education Welfare Officer	8
„ „ Mental Welfare Officer	4
„ „ Probation Officer	15
„ „ Education Welfare Officer... ..	3
„ „ Social Worker	31
„ „ School Health Service	3
„ „ Child Care Officers	16
„ for rehousing	22
Retained under joint observation (2 or more officers)...	68
In receipt of National Assistance	7
Left the district	10

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

In the Annual Report for 1959 mention was made of the employment of a Social Worker amongst problem families in two southern areas of the County, which was in the nature of a pilot scheme and which continued to prove successful.

A review of the scheme was made, however, in the light of Circular No. 17/59 (Ministry of Housing and Local Government) and Circular No. 4/59 (Ministry of Health) relating to homeless families, and further consideration was given to the preventive field which remains to be covered, especially in the way of advice and assistance in the homes of the type of family referred to in the Circulars.

As mentioned above, one part of the County was covered for the purpose by a Social Worker, whilst Health Visitors in other areas have endeavoured to deal specially with any problem families brought to notice. The general experience was, however, that shortage of this type of staff had not made it possible generally for the necessary intensive visiting to be carried out and that, although the position regarding recruitment of health visiting staff might change in the future, in view of the many demands on the time of these highly trained Nurses it was not likely that Health Visitors alone could answer the problems.

With this in mind, therefore, the Health Committee decided that the Welfare Officers carrying out duties under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act in respect of the prevention of illness, care and after-care should combine these duties with those of the Social Worker, who would also carry out the combined duties. In this way the whole of the Administrative County would be covered for this purpose, and so any family in difficulty and with a likelihood of eviction would, it is hoped, be brought to notice and all possible steps then be taken to prevent the threatened eviction.

It should also be mentioned that the practical assistance given by specially selected home helps to this type of family has proved very worthwhile and the service will continue to be provided whenever the need is apparent.

During the year 6 mothers with their children were admitted to Special Homes for convalescence as well as training in mothercraft, the average period of stay being $8\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.

The short term results have again proved satisfactory, and, although it is not possible generally to assess the long term value of these arrangements, they have undoubtedly been of lasting benefit in some cases.

CHILD GUIDANCE

The Child Guidance Service has continued in a small way during the year under review.

The Principal Medical Officer for Mental Health spent a proportion of his time on these duties, and in making preparations for future expansion of the service as suitable staff become available.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

At the 31st December, 1961, there were 86 whole-time general nurses, together with 65 part-time general nurses, 36 being also domiciliary midwives and 29 district nurse-midwives with part-time health visiting duties.

The principle of employment of male nurses in certain thickly populated districts for the nursing of patients suffering from diseases which could be more appropriately nursed by a male nurse, and heavy nursing cases, was agreed in 1950, and at the end of 1961 five male nurses were in the employ of the County Council, being centred in Newcastle-under-Lyme, Willenhall, Tipton, Wednesbury and Cannock. These are included in the figure of 86 whole-time general nurses mentioned above.

As previously stated, the combined appointments of District Nurse and Midwife or Health Visitor are made in those rural districts where the scattered population makes it impossible to separate general from midwifery work without creating districts too large to be practicable for either service.

Of the foregoing staff, 135 were car users, and two nurses use auto-cycles, the remainder use ordinary cycles for their work.

During the year 340,392 home visits were made by the nurses, the number of cases attended being 12,227. Of this figure it is estimated that 2,116 acute and 2,956 chronic patients would have had to be admitted to hospital had a Home Nursing Service not been available.

The supervisory duties are undertaken by six Supervisors who are also Supervisors of Midwives and Health Visitors.

HOME NURSING—CIRCULAR 17/55

Since the 5th July, 1948, there has been a considerable increase in the number of nursing staff employed in the Home Nursing Service and whereas at that time 61 whole-time nurses and 71 who combined general with other nursing duties were employed, on the 31st December, 1961, the establishment figures were 95 and 76 respectively. Of the 95 whole-time nurses the establishment provides for 6 male nurses.

The nursing of sick children, which is undertaken by each nurse in her own district, showed an increase, being 6·7% of the new cases as compared with 6·09% in 1960. This has been caused by an increase in cases of respiratory disease and diseases of the nose and throat and in miscellaneous conditions. There has been a reduction in the number of cases of burns and scalds.

There has been only a very slight increase in the number of cases over 65, mainly due to post operative cases and respiratory diseases and diseases of the blood. There has been a fall in cerebral haemorrhage and thrombosis and circulatory diseases.

The number of new patients seen by the district nurse has actually shown a slight fall due to the decrease in the number of patients between 16—64 years, this being chiefly due to a fall in the number of injuries.

General nursing care as well as being the most frequent duty of the district nurse also shows a marked increase, as does the number of dressings undertaken. The number of injections of antibiotics continues to fall but there is an increase in the number of other injections. There is also a great increase in the item “ Other treatments ”.

Condition	Age 0—4	Age 5—15	Age 16—64	65 and over	Total
Tuberculosis	—	8	111	5	124
Other infectious diseases	14	9	18	13	54
Diseases of the blood	4	1	200	319	524
Diseases of the heart... ..	1	6	151	525	683
Cerebral Hæmorrhage and thrombosis	—	—	161	728	889
Other circulatory diseases	4	2	86	108	200
Respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis	126	42	334	440	942
Diseases of ear or nose and throat	87	74	95	20	276
Eye conditions	14	16	16	35	81
Dental conditions	4	19	14	1	38
Gynæcological conditions	2	—	206	278	486
Genito-urinary	13	3	98	134	248
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles	4	11	159	231	405
Diseases of digestive system ...	65	29	252	261	607
Diabetes	1	2	86	193	282
Parasitic conditions (worms, lice, etc.)	2	5	3	2	12
New growths	5	4	367	350	726
Senility	—	—	15	818	833
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues	34	16	137	164	351
Mental and nervous conditions ...	4	7	88	57	156
Injuries	60	93	181	149	483
Burns and scalds	52	30	68	58	208
Sepsis	40	63	229	87	419
Post operative	89	76	655	300	1,120
Complication of pregnancy or puerperium	6	6	176	7	195
Other conditions	109	92	245	227	673
Totals	740	614	4,151	5,510	11,015

Type of Case	Total number of treatments given in <i>all cases</i> —old and new—during the year ended 31st December, 1961.
General Nursing	146,749
Dressings	85,239
Observation of Patient	11,226
Enemas	5,243
Changing of Pessaries	1,699
Washouts, douches and catheterisation ...	8,014
Preparation for diagnostic investigations...	503
Injections—antibiotics	18,137
Other injections	73,467
Other treatments	8,998

MIDWIVES' SERVICE

The following are particulars of the midwives practising at the end of 1961:—

Number of midwives employed by the Authority	163
	(including 3 relief midwives)
	(S.R.N., S.C.M. 98 S.C.M. 65)
Number of midwives in private practice (including midwives employed in Nursing Homes):	
Domiciliary	5
In Institutions	4
Number of midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	60

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with by the midwives in the area of the Local Supervising Authority during the year:—

**NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA
DURING THE YEAR**

	Domiciliary Cases					Totals	Cases in Institutions		
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked						
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child					
(a)	Midwives employed by the Authority	...	...	16	218	1,034	7,131	8,399	—
(b)	Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:—								
	(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	4,491
(d)	Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	...	...	—	—	7	4	11	40
	TOTALS	...	...	16	218	1,041	7,135*	8,410	4,531

*This figure may include cases in which the doctor visited the patient during the course of labour but was not present at the actual time of delivery of the child.

Of the midwives employed by the Authority, 147 were car users, one had an autocycle, the remainder using ordinary cycles for their work.

(These figures include the details of the transport of district nurse-midwives which are also included in those relating to the Home Nursing Service.)

As mentioned in the section of this Report relating to Home Nursing, the Supervisors' duties also include supervision of that staff, and, in addition, inspection of health visitors, school nurses and general nurses. During the year 1,403 visits and interviews were undertaken for midwifery matters.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, 17 midwives attended a residential post-graduate course arranged by the Royal College of Midwives, and 3 others attended a course held under the auspices of the Stoke-on-Trent Public Health Department.

Sixteen of the County Council's midwives are approved by the Central Midwives Board as pupil midwife teachers. At the present time the County Council is participating in three Schemes for Second Period Training, two in South Staffordshire—one with the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and the other with the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee; the third is in the Stafford area with the Stafford Hospital Management Committee. During the year 18 trainee midwives were sent to the County Council pupil midwife teachers.

Particulars of deliveries by midwives for the last twenty-two years are given in the following table:—

Year	*No. of deliveries by Midwives	Medical Aid Notices	Still-births	Death of Mother	Death of Child	Contact with Infection	Laying out the Dead	Artificial Feeding
1940	8,714	3,822	206	8	176	157	31	253
1941	9,101	3,966	220	8	187	151	38	280
1942	9,325	3,811	214	7	161	118	28	331
1943	9,190	3,546	172	3	159	125	17	374
1944	9,136	3,482	143	8	181	108	21	484
1945	8,159	3,259	133	8	119	113	14	460
1946	8,526	3,248	164	5	151	94	22	474
1947	9,375	3,358	167	4	127	125	18	568
1948	8,071	3,375	199	5	130	87	20	728
1949	6,520	1,767	146	5	81	82	21	616
1950	6,586	1,376	172	2	89	85	16	655
1951	5,909	1,467	161	1	67	85	20	709
1952	5,252	1,375	160	4	69	86	19	728
1953	5,895	1,290	148	5	48	60	21	764
1954	5,722	1,225	146	1	50	51	17	744
1955	5,693	1,188	168	1	43	67	14	815
1956	6,044	1,162	159	2	50	38	13	743
1957	6,102	1,113	157	—	48	60	17	840
1958	6,381	1,323	158	2	28	60	17	882
1959	6,273	1,274	132	1	22	57	7	1022
1960	7,804	1,640	130	1	24	50	20	584†
1961	7,349	1,485	105	—	34	46	6	—

*Including midwifery cases in private maternity homes.

†To 30.6.60. Not required after 1.7.60.

The percentage of doctors' calls to the number of births attended by midwives was 20.2.

The following figures show the causes which occasioned the sending for medical assistance:—

PREGNANCY:

Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	10
Blood Pressure Abnormal	...	...	...	...	46
Disproportion	...	...	...	...	1
Excessive Sickness	...	...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage Ante-partum	...	...	...	...	25
Loss of Blood	...	...	...	...	2
Presentation	...	...	...	...	4
Puffiness of hands and face	...	...	...	...	1
Sore Genitals	...	...	...	...	2
Threatened Abortion	...	...	...	...	8
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	1
Unsatisfactory condition and general health					47
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>148</u>

LABOUR:

Abnormal Presentation	...	...	...	...	77
Abortion...	...	...	...	...	10
Delayed or Difficult Labour			...	...	161
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	3
Episiotomy	...	...	...	...	29
Hæmorrhage, Ante-partum	...	...	...	...	30
Hæmorrhage, Intra-partum	...	...	...	...	6
Hæmorrhage, Post-partum	...	...	...	...	77
Inertia	...	...	...	...	29
Lacerated Perineum	...	...	...	...	429
Placenta Prævia	...	...	...	...	3
Premature Labour	...	...	...	...	31
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	...	6
Purulent Discharge	...	...	...	...	1
Retained Placenta and Membranes				...	48
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	43
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>983</u>

LYING-IN:

High Temperature	...	...	...	...	86
Inflamed and Painful Leg	...	...	...	...	19
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	37
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>142</u>

CHILD:

Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	17
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Deformities	...	...	...	...	7
Feebleness and Prematurity	...	...	...	...	25
Hæmorrhage (Bowel)	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhage (Navel)	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhage (Mouth)	...	...	...	...	4
Inflamed and Discharging Eyes			...	...	69
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	6
Rash	...	...	...	...	4
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory Condition	...	...	...	...	73
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>212</u>
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u><u>1,485</u></u>

Details of the number of notifications of sending for medical help during the *financial year* 1961-62 are given below:—

Number of notifications of sending for medical aid	1,474
Number of claims received	11*
Percentage of claims received to notifications ...	0.7
Total amount paid to doctors during the year ...	£30

*One of the reasons for the small number of claims is that in the large majority of cases the patients are registered with the General Practitioner for general maternity care, so that any fees are the responsibility of the Local Executive Council.

WATERY, INFLAMED AND DISCHARGING EYES

The number of cases notified by the midwives during the year was 69. With one exception these were treated at home. Vision was unimpaired in each instance. Of the 69 cases, 66 were not severe. They include medical aid calls for all unsatisfactory eye conditions and not only notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

STILLBIRTHS

Number of Stillbirths registered	419
Reported by midwives	105
<i>Causes of those reported by midwives:—</i>	
Albuminuria	2
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	4
Atelectasis	1
Asphyxia	5
Congenital Heart	1
Cord Prolapse	7
Cord round Neck	3
Deformities	19
Difficult Labour	2
Foetal Anoxia	2
History of Previous Stillbirths and Abortions	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Inattention at Birth	1
Injury during Birth	2
Maceration	14
Malpresentation	2
Placental Insufficiency	4
Post Mature	4
Premature	10
Rhesus Negative	1
Spina Bifida	2
Toxaemia	2
Unsatisfactory Condition of Mother ...	2
Cause not known	13

ANALGESIA

At the end of 1961, 163 midwives employed by the County Council had received approved training in the administration of gas and air analgesia.

At the 31st December, 1961, all midwives were equipped with the necessary apparatus; the number of cases which were dealt with was 4,150 when nurses were acting without a doctor and 748 when doctor was present at the time of delivery of child.

In addition midwives administered Pethidine in 4,547 cases when doctor was not present and in 741 cases when doctor was present. Eight midwives also used Trilene analgesia in 295 cases when doctor was not present and in 78 cases when doctor was present.

MIDWIVES OFF DUTY

Every fourth week midwives have a weekend off duty beginning at 9 o'clock on the Friday evening and resuming at 9 o'clock on the Monday morning. There is no night rota system in operation as yet.

On the remaining three weeks of the month they have two nights off each week finishing duty at 9 p.m. on the first night, having all the following day and night off and resuming duty at 9 o'clock the next morning.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100·4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after child-birth or miscarriage.

Regulations amending the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, came into operation on the 1st March, 1955.

Cited as the Puerperal Pyrexia (Amendment) Regulations, 1954, a new form of certificate was prescribed for the notification of cases of puerperal pyrexia by medical practitioners and required the cause of the disease, if known, to be stated.

The total notifications from the Administrative County were 29 ; Urban Districts 28, Rural Districts 1.

The case-rate for Puerperal Pyrexia per thousand total births (live and still) for Staffordshire was 1·56, as compared with 10·17 for England and Wales.

The figure for Staffordshire is extraordinarily low and it is possible that there may have been incomplete notification of all cases of puerperal pyrexia, the above definition of which term was revised and defined under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951.

As will have been observed from a previous table, the midwives summoned medical assistance for rises of temperature on 86 occasions. These were specially investigated and it was found that in 56 instances the unsatisfactory conditions were due to abnormalities which could be said to arise directly from childbirth.

HEALTH VISITING

At the 31st December, 1961, the number of Health Visitors employed was 104 whole-time, two Health Visitor Lecturers and 29 part-time Health Visitors. In those areas which were fully staffed in accordance with the previous establishment the position has been reviewed and the establishment increased to implement the recommendations laid down in the report of the Working Party on Health Visiting. As a result the establishment of Health Visitors is now 160. One Area remains where the health visiting establishment has yet to be reviewed.

The arrangements mentioned in the Annual Report for 1945 concerning the training of Health Visitors were continued, and six nurses received such training during the year.

The following table gives particulars of the visits paid by this staff during 1961 to expectant mothers and young children :—

To Expectant Mothers

First visits	...	...	...	...	3,487
Total visits	...	...	...	...	7,053

To Infants under one year

First visits	...	...	...	...	19,710
Total visits	...	...	...	...	77,050

Total visits to children aged 1 year and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	38,203
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

Total visits to children aged 2 years but under 5 years	...	...	...	...	66,781
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

Two hundred and twelve instances of insanitary conditions were reported by the Health Visitors to Local Medical Officers of Health during the period.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HEALTH VISITORS TO WORK IN CONJUNCTION WITH GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

The question of attaching Health Visitors to General Practitioners or to partnerships has been considered from time to time, but during the year no actual attachments of Health Visitors have been made. However, relations between the Doctors and the Health Visitors are usually good, and in one area where a group practice cares for virtually the whole population the Health Visitors call regularly to exchange information with the Doctors.

Careful consideration is being given to the possibility of instituting a pilot scheme of secondment of a Health Visitor to practices in different types of areas within the County. Until this has been done it will not be possible to express an opinion as to how successful such scheme will be.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HEALTH VISITORS TO FOLLOW-UP CASES OF PERSONS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

No full scale scheme is in operation for the purpose of following up patients discharged from hospital.

However, discussions have taken place with the Regional Hospital Board, the Hospital Management Committee, Group Medical Committee, Local Medical Committee, etc., and it has been decided to initiate a scheme in the Stafford Area to promote the rehabilitation of patients discharged from hospital. The aims of this scheme are as follows:—

- (1) To ensure the follow-up of patients that they may return to normal work or home life.
- (2) To ensure that the County's services which are available are provided.
- (3) To obtain knowledge of the social factors affecting the patient's illness or recovery.
- (4) To recommend the correct disposal of patients who are ready for discharge, i.e., convalescence or other procedure where there are bad home conditions.

It is proposed that the Area Medical Officer should act as Social Medical Officer to the hospital and that he should have the help of a part-time Social Worker. In this way he will form the link between the hospital and the patient in his home environment.

This scheme is expected to come into operation at the beginning of next year and should prove of interest as a pattern which might be extended to cover the whole Administrative County.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

In a previous Annual Report particulars were given of the arrangements made for this service from the 5th July, 1948, as required under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Every effort has continued to be made, through the medium of mid-wife and health visitor during visits to the homes, Welfare Centres, etc., to encourage parents to have their babies vaccinated. The vaccinations are done entirely by the General Practitioners on behalf of the County Council and the following are the particulars of cases vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1961. The figures for 1960 are given in brackets.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated... ..	3,052* (3,242)†	952 (797)	398 (299)	312 (215)	450 (325)	5,164 (4,878)
Number Re-Vaccinated ...	— (—)	8 (2)	39 (21)	130 (69)	827 (660)	1,004 (752)

*16·8% of the births for 1961. †18·7% of the births for 1960.

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION

Here again, every endeavour has been made during the year, through the medium of the Health Visitors, Welfare Centres, School Clinics, Teachers, etc., to ensure that the immunisation of children is carried out, and during 1961 the number immunised against diphtheria was as follows:—

Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	13,699
5 — 14 years	...	...	...	...	...	5,591

Reinforcing doses were given in 22,311 cases.

During 1960 the numbers were 10,497, 6,015 and 26,144 respectively.

Three notifications of diphtheria were received during 1961, all from the same family. There have been only six confirmed cases since 1956 and it is interesting to compare figures for past years. As recently as 1943 there were 1,141 confirmed cases in the Administrative County and the previous two years also showed over 1,000 cases. For comparative purposes the totals of confirmed cases of diphtheria, together with deaths from the disease, since 1943 are given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>			<i>No. of Deaths</i>	
1943	...	1,141	...	68	
1944	...	639	...	40	
1945	...	553	...	16	
1946	...	283	...	11	
1947	...	178	...	13	
1948	...	125	...	10	
1949	...	85	...	8	
1950	...	46	...	3	
1951	...	118	...	8	
1952	...	47	...	2	
1953	...	73	...	6	
1954	...	16	...	—	
1955	...	29	...	2	
1956	...	5	...	—	
1957	...	—	...	—	
1958	...	—	...	—	
1959	...	2	...	—	
1960	...	1	...	—	
1961	...	3	...	—	

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

During the year 249,646 mls. of poliomyelitis vaccine was received, making a total of 1,151,910 mls. received since the inception of the Vaccination Scheme in 1956.

Particulars of vaccinations done during 1961 are as follows:—

Inoculated with two doses:—

Children and young persons born in the years	
1943 to 1961	31,443
Young Persons born in the years 1933 to 1942	13,221
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed	
their 40th birthday	29,643
Other Groups	4,461
No. of persons who had received first injection	
only at 31.12.61	4,977
Total number of persons who had received	
three injections	245,533

The number of applicants awaiting first injection at the end of the year was 3,017.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

A scheme of immunisation against whooping cough was commenced throughout the County Area in September, 1953, operated both by general practitioners and also by the County medical staff at the Infant Welfare Centres.

The scheme continued to work satisfactorily during 1961 and 6,161 children were immunised initially, and reinforcing doses given in 1,351 cases, by staff at Infant Welfare Centres. A further 5,500 were immunised initially, and 775 reinforcing doses were given by general practitioners.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE

STATIONS

During the year the following Ambulance Stations were in operation:—

24-hour Stations

Aldridge
Brierley Hill
Cannock
Darlaston
Leek
Lichfield*
Newcastle*
Stafford*
Tipton*
Uttoxeter

Sub-Stations

Biddulph
Cheadle
Kidsgrove
Rowley Regis
Rugeley
Stone
Tamworth
Tettenhall

*Radio Control Stations

In February very much improved accommodation was found for the Sub-Station at Tettenhall in the Fire Station, Tettenhall. Two rooms were adapted and equipped and garage accommodation was provided with the Fire Engines.

VEHICLES

The repair and maintenance of vehicles by direct labour continued throughout the year.

MILEAGE, PATIENTS CARRIED, VEHICLES, ETC.

The table below shows the mileage and number of patients carried by each Station during the year, together with the number of personnel and vehicles at the 31st December, 1961.

STATION	Hours Open	PERSONNEL	VEHICLES		AMBULANCES		SITTING CARS	
			Ambs.	Cars	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients
Aldridge ...	24	26	4	4	71,557	9,815	62,018	10,202
Biddulph ...	14	6	1	2	19,671	2,829	16,730	3,366
Brierley Hill ...	24	26	3	4	59,420	7,976	82,301	13,071
Cannock ...	24	26	4	4	128,544	14,068	76,787	12,305
Cheadle ...	16	16	2	4	54,519	7,432	48,096	7,974
Darlaston...	24	29	4	6	120,215	20,799	83,976	19,365
Kidsgrove ...	8	4	1	1	17,182	3,707	18,944	5,308
Leek ...	24	23	3	4	92,192	10,367	64,566	8,964
Lichfield ...	24	24	3	5	60,396	7,307	113,279	14,769
Newcastle ...	24	26	4	4	66,424	12,428	68,980	13,973
Rowley Regis ...	12	6	2	2	32,498	5,510	37,713	6,485
Rugeley ...	8	4	1	1	29,974	3,758	22,548	2,986
Stafford ...	24	29	4	4	84,529	10,200	59,116	6,847
Stone ...	8	4	1	2	24,936	3,040	23,268	2,908
Tamworth ...	8	4	1	1	13,435	3,841	22,644	1,887
Tettenhall ...	8	2	1	1	20,113	4,216	14,262	2,077
Tipton ...	24	30	4	6	103,904	18,398	55,819	11,212
Uttoxeter ...	24	21	3	3	50,401	4,268	68,875	6,552
Totals ...	—	306	46	58	1,049,910	149,959	939,922	150,251

An analysis of the types of patients carried is given below:—

Maternity	...	...	...	...	5,259
Illness	...	...	...	...	285,941
Accidents	...	...	...	...	6,369
Infectious		...	...	...	1,109
Mental	...	...	...	...	1,622
					300,210

The following is a comparison of the number of Stations, personnel, vehicles, patients carried and mileage at the 31st December, 1961, with the number at 31st December, 1960:—

			31.12.60	31.12.61
24-hour Stations	...	...	10	10
Sub-Stations	...	...	8	8
Ambulances	...	...	47	46
Sitting Cars	...	...	46	58
Personnel	...	...	280	306
Patients carried	...	...	295,679	300,210
Mileage	...	...	1,938,862	1,989,832
Average miles per patient carried			6.56	6.63

AGENCY SERVICE

The following shows the mileage run and patients carried by the Hospital Car Service in the Stafford, Newcastle and Lichfield Areas:—

Month	Stafford		Newcastle		Lichfield	
	Mileage	Patients carried	Mileage	Patients carried	Mileage	Patients carried
January ...	1,710	25	210	2	250	5
February ...	1,077	26	390	3	395	7
March ...	646	9	—	—	428	11
April ...	1,473	16	—	—	183	4
May ...	1,314	18	—	—	574	13
June... ...	606	13	110	1	286	6
July ...	1,106	14	—	—	596	9
August ...	618	8	—	—	380	10
September ...	1,124	13	—	—	565	17
October ...	1,379	14	—	—	773	18
November ...	1,107	18	80	1	436	10
December ...	760	13	—	—	500	10
	12,920	187	790	7	5,366	120

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The following are particulars of the work undertaken during 1961 by the six Welfare Officers:—

	<i>Free</i>	<i>Partial payment by patients</i>	<i>Paid in full by patients</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Number of patients supplied with extra nourishment†	311	8	—	319
(2) Number of patients supplied with clothing† ...	188	—	—	188
(3) Number of patients supplied with bedding† ...	100	2	—	102
(4) Number of patients supplied with convalescent home treatment ...	56	54	5	‡115
(5) Number of patients supplied with appliances* ...	254	—	—	254
(6) Number of visits and interviews with patients ...	—	—	—	6,230
(7) Number of patients seen at Office or Clinic ...	—	—	—	1,064
(8) Housing				
(a) No. of cases recommended	—	—	—	93
(b) No. of cases re-housed...	—	—	—	33

*Includes invalid chairs, air beds, rubber rings, hot water bottles, articles for occupational therapy, bed rests, etc. The majority of such appliances were provided on loan.

†Includes cases where assistance was given through Welfare Officers by bodies other than the Staffordshire County Council, e.g., British Red Cross Society and other voluntary associations, National Assistance Board.

‡This total includes 6 cases of problem families sent to Centres for the Guidance of Mothers in Home Management and Child Care at Crowley House, Birmingham, and Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple, Cheshire.

The provisions of this Section of the Act empower the Local Health Authority to recover reasonable charges from persons availing themselves of the services provided, subject to consideration of their means. The foregoing table indicates to what extent there was recovery or partial recovery of charges during the year.

In addition to the foregoing, the Welfare Officers are concerned with the provision of travelling warrants to relatives to enable them to visit patients in hospital in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 85/49, particulars of which were given in the Annual Report for that year. During the year 33 applications for the facility were received. In 24 instances full travelling expenses were allowed.

In the remaining 9 instances it was found the financial circumstances were such that 5 were allowed part expenses and 4 cases could not be considered to be necessitous ones, so that the County Council could not pay the travelling expenses involved.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE

In the Report for 1953 particulars were given of the scheme inaugurated by the Health Committee for the visitation of old people and here again the Welfare Officers visit the old people and advise and assist wherever necessary. As mentioned previously, the latter have been classified in five categories as follows :—

- (1) Appropriately provided for as regards accommodation, money and domestic assistance or care from relatives ; needing no, or only slight, help from public sources ; not lacking such social contacts as are appropriate ; adequately nursed and treated at home if infirm, *i.e.*, those about whom no anxiety need be felt.
- (2) In reasonable health and not without material necessities (*e.g.*, food, shelter, clothing, ability to pay for household help), but lonely and lacking social contacts and relatives or friends able and willing to take an interest in them, *i.e.*, those whose main need is sympathetic visiting and observation, old people's clubs, holidays and other outside interests.
- (3) Needing substantial assistance from public and/or voluntary services (*e.g.*, domestic helps, home nursing, social workers, someone to shop and collect pensions, etc.), but who with such assistance could be adequately cared for at home.

- (4) "Chronic sick" or seriously demented requiring more nursing care, supervision and treatment than could be provided in their homes and, whose real need is a hospital bed, though the domiciliary services may be required while a bed is awaited.
- (5) Those (whether sick or not) living in grossly insanitary conditions such as to require initial action by the District Medical Officer of Health to secure cleansing or removal.

Cases are brought to the notice of the Welfare Officers in various ways, *i.e.*, Health Visitors, General Nurses, General Practitioners, Medical Officers of Health, Housing Welfare Officers, National Assistance Board, etc.

During the period under review 959 old people were seen. Nine hundred and thirty visits were paid to the homes of these old people, and as will be realised in some cases two or more old people were living together in one house. Some old people were visited more than once during the year. Of these homes visited 168 were to cases falling in Category 1, 138 in Category 2, 495 in Category 3, 132 in Category 4 and 26 in Category 5.

The actual number of homes visited was 959 and 504 cases were of a social nature, 175 cases were referred to County Council agencies, *i.e.*, for domestic assistance, extra nourishment, nursing equipment, to County Welfare Officers etc., and 280 referred to outside bodies—National Assistance Board, Voluntary Associations, Red Cross, W.V.S., etc.

NURSING COMFORTS

The arrangements entered into with the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade with regard to the Nursing Comforts Scheme, as described in the Annual Report for 1952, continued to work satisfactorily. At the end of 1961, 70 Nursing Comforts Depots were in operation.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The County Council's Chiropody Scheme, which was approved by the Ministry of Health, came into operation in August, 1960.

Patients eligible for treatment are old persons (women of 60 years and over, men of 65 years and over), physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers. No charge is made for the service.

In order to obtain treatment it is necessary for the persons concerned to obtain from their General Practitioner, Clinic Medical Officer, Health Visitor or District Nurse a certificate stating that their foot condition is producing a substantial handicap.

At the 1st January, 1961, there were three full-time Chiropodists employed by the County Council and one part-time Chiropodist employed on a sessional basis at Penkridge and Wombourn.

Three further Chiropodists were engaged, one filling the vacant post in the south-west of the County thus enabling clinics to be opened at Blackheath, Brierley Hill, Coseley, Lower Gornal, Kingswinford, Old Hill, Pensnett, Sedgley, Tettenhall and Tipton. One of the newly appointed Chiropodists left the service in July and a replacement commenced duty in September.

Sessions were started at Great Barr when the voluntary organisation there closed the clinic on the retirement of the Chiropodist who ran it, and additional sessions were planned at clinics throughout the County to meet the growing demand for treatment.

From a total of 311 patients at 1st January, 1961, the number of referrals increased during the year at the following rate.

Quarter ending 31st March	—	403 patients referred		
„ „ 30th June	—	476	„	„
„ „ 30th September	—	812	„	„
„ „ 31st December	...	600	„	„
TOTAL	—	2,291	„	„

During the year 245 names were removed from the register, the number being made up as follows:—

(a)	Deceased	...	...	...	101
(b)	Receiving private treatment	...	...	...	19
(c)	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	112
(d)	Referred back to District Nurses	...	...	...	6
(e)	Treatment completed	...	...	...	7
	TOTAL	...	...	...	245

This left the total of 2,357 receiving treatment from full-time Chiropodists at 31st December.

In November the Health Committee agreed the recommendation of the Education Committee that the services of Chiropodists employed in the County Council Service be utilised in the ratio of 20% by the School Health Service and 80% by the County Chiropody Service.

At the 31st December, 1961, eight children had been referred for treatment.

Financial assistance was given to four Voluntary Organisations, viz., Cannock Old People's Welfare Committee, Stafford Chiropody Service, Tipton Co-ordinating Committee for the Welfare of Aged Persons and Wordsley Old People's Welfare Committee. In all instances where grants were made the Chiropodist employed by the Voluntary Organisation possessed suitable qualifications and the premises were inspected to ensure their suitability for the purpose.

In several cases voluntary bodies providing chiropody services made use of the Council's clinic premises for their sessions which were provided at nominal charge.

ENURESIS ALARMS

Many children suffer from the distressing condition of bedwetting at night. As stated in the 1959 Annual Report treatment is being given using an electric bell or buzzer connected to a pad placed under the bed sheet. The alarm sounds as soon as the child commences to void urine. The child is then taken to the toilet to empty the bladder completely, the bedding changed and the alarm reset. It is likely that the cause of bedwetting in many of these children is that they sleep so "heavily" as not to appreciate the extent of the bladder's filling. Following requests from Specialists, School Medical Officers and family doctors for provision of such alarms, arrangements were made for them to be loaned to cases where needed as a nursing appliance under the provisions of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. Before an alarm is recommended tests are carried out to exclude the presence of organic disease. The method of operation of the alarm is explained to the parents by the School Nurse, who also keeps the doctor in touch with the child's progress.

The results of treatment are still proving very satisfactory, so that in spite of further purchases of machines there was a substantial waiting list at the end of the year.

No. of alarms in use as at 31st December	...	...	104
No. of alarms being repaired	...	...	10
		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Waiting List	...	99	57
No. of children cured in 1961	...	15	9
No. of children improved in 1961	...	85	37
No. of children relapsed after treatment and then cured	...	6	2
No. of children relapsed after treatment but much improved	...	7	4
No. of children relapsed after treatment and awaiting further trial	...	7	2

FAILURES

To nervous	...	3	1
Heavy sleeper	...	4	2
Unco-operative mother	...	4	2

ADMISSION OF CHRONIC SICK TO HOSPITAL

During the year the number of cases referred to Area Medical Officers was 891.

Of the total number referred, 547 were admitted to chronic sick hospital accommodation, three to Mental Hospitals, nineteen to Part III Accommodation, one to a private Nursing Home and 26 to General Hospitals. In 327 of these cases one or more of the County Council's Services were of help to the patients pending admission.

In 295 cases, therefore, the patients were cared for at home, the County Council's Services being of assistance in 152 instances, viz:—

Nursing	...	...	...	...	33
Domestic Help	...	...	...	...	44
Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	8
Nursing and Domestic Help	...	...	...	...	49
Nursing and Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	—
Domestic Help and Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	15
Nursing, Domestic Help and Social Welfare	...	...	...	...	3

PREVENTION OF HOME ACCIDENTS

As stated in the 1956 Report, the functions relating to home safety have been delegated to Area Health Committees. Voluntary Home Safety Organisations have been set up in various districts, including Bilston, Stone, Biddulph and Leek.

Throughout the year posters have been displayed in appropriate places including clinics, and leaflets have been distributed from time to time.

Personal advice was given by Social Workers and Nursing and Domestic Help Staff, this Staff being requested to report any dangers they may observe during their home visits without making this in any way the prime function or interfering with their other duties. Fireguards were provided in certain cases in the homes of old people, although occasionally there was a little resistance to this provision due to the cutting down of radiated warmth because of the reasonably close mesh.

Efforts were made to ensure that oil burning appliances were of a type approved by the British Standards Specification. This particularly applied to caravan sites where several unspecified appliances were found.

A prize competition was held in the Leek Area. A Folder was produced giving statistical analysis of local accidents on one page and details of the competition on another.

Several thousand copies of the Folder were printed and house to house distribution arranged through the Service of Youth in Leek town. The Folder was also reproduced as an advertisement in local newspapers.

The competition was for the best letters on "An unusual accident which might have been prevented", and prizes of First Aid Cabinets were given for adults and cash prizes for children.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

During the year 1,336 visits were made to patients in their homes—the number of patients on the register being 43.

The numbers of cases on the register at the end of the year who attended the classes at Wolverhampton and Wednesbury were 7 and 6 respectively.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Full particulars of the above-mentioned Service have been given in a previous Report.

The Service continued to expand further during the year and at the 31st December, 1,096 Domestic Helps were employed compared with 994 at the end of the previous year.

During the year 5,118 cases were attended compared with 4,624 in 1960.

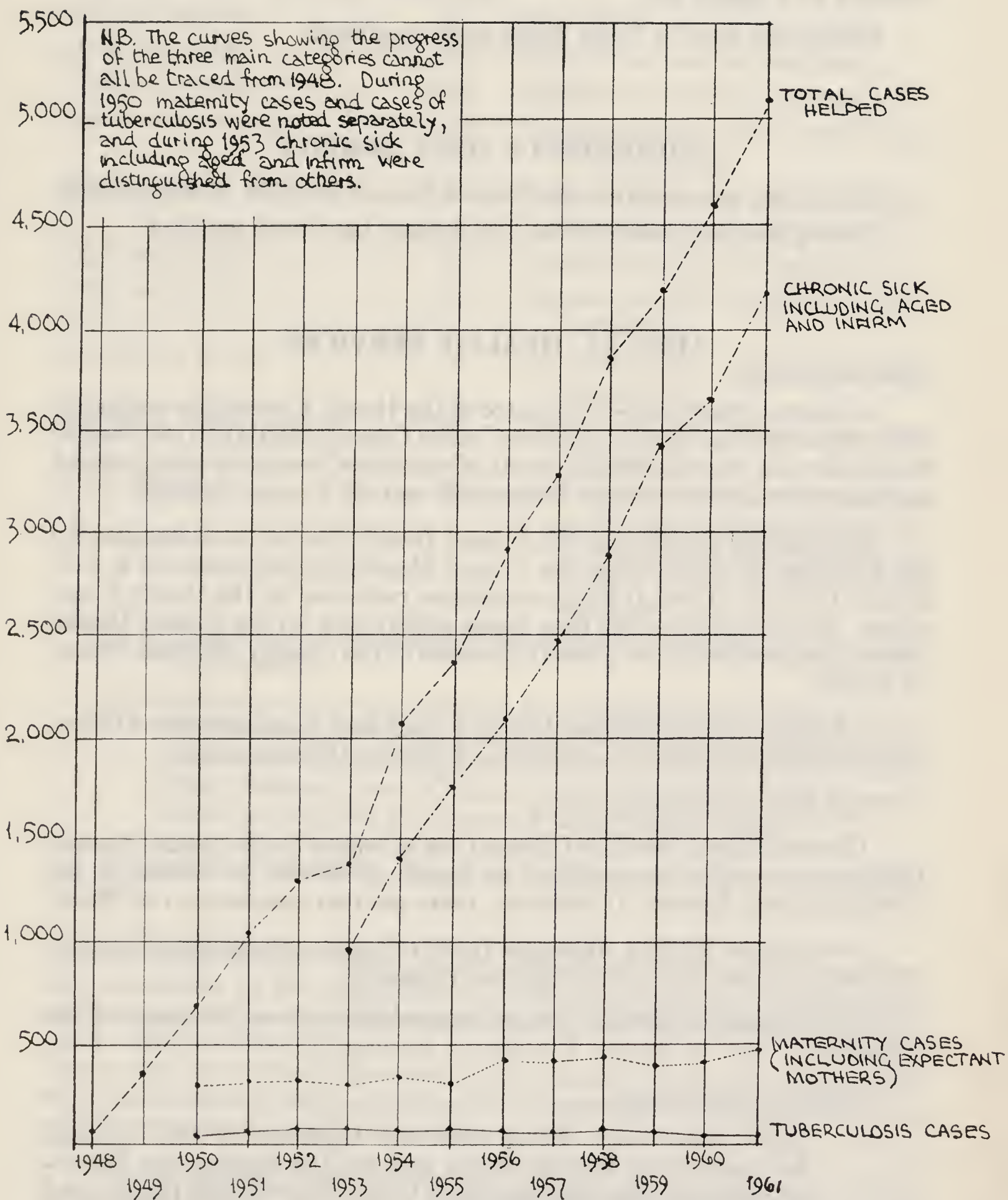
The number of Domestic Help Organisers was further increased by one (part-time) during the year, making a total of twelve employed at the 31st December, the whole-time equivalent being $11\frac{3}{8}$ ths.

The 5,118 cases attended during the year were classified as follows:—

Maternity (including expectant mothers)	...	487
Tuberculosis	... ..	27
Chronic Sick including aged and infirm	...	4,190
Others	... ..	414

CASES HELPED ANNUALLY SINCE 1948

N.B. The curves showing the progress of the three main categories cannot all be traced from 1948. During 1950 maternity cases and cases of tuberculosis were noted separately, and during 1953 chronic sick including aged and infirm were distinguished from others.



NIGHT HELPS

Mention was made in the 1956 Report of the scheme of night helps (or night sitters or watchers) which has been started to assist in cases of serious, chronic and terminal illnesses to relieve the heavy strain on relatives by enabling them to have periods of undisturbed sleep during certain nights of the week, where a wife is ill in bed, the husband has to work during the night and the presence of children may be involved, etc. The scheme is also intended to give families opportunities of taking annual holidays in cases where there are aged parents who cannot temporarily be removed to a Home, etc.

During the year 31 Night Helps were employed.

NEIGHBOURLY HELP SERVICE

Particulars were given in the Annual Report for 1957 of this scheme. During the year under review 100 helpers have been engaged.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION

A Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee is appointed to deal with the functions of the County Council relating to the Mental Health Service, the recommendations of this Sub-Committee being subject to the approval of the Health Committee and the County Council.

The medical direction of the Mental Health Section is undertaken by the Principal Medical Officer for Mental Health (qualifications M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.S. (Lond.)) who is employed part-time by the Health Committee, the remainder of his time being undertaken for the School Health Service. He acts under the general direction of the County Medical Officer of Health.

A County Mental Welfare Officer is the Chief Administrative Officer; his qualifications being the Diploma of Public Administration.

The field staff consists of:—

Thirteen Mental Welfare Officers (one of whom holds a Social Science Diploma and eight are qualified by length of service as defined in the Younghusband Report). In addition, there are two vacancies to be filled.

Two Mental Welfare Assistants (both of whom are qualified by length of service). In addition, there are nine vacancies.

One Psychiatric Social Worker (unqualified) serves the south of the County.

Training Centre staff:—

Eight Supervisors. Three hold the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health and one the Recognition Certificate issued by the National Joint Council for Mental Health, and four are without qualifications.

Forty Assistant Supervisors and Instructors. Three hold the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health and the remaining thirty-seven are unqualified.

Four trainee Assistant Supervisors were in training at the end of the year.

The details of the Training Centres at 31.12.61 were as follows:—

	<i>No. on Roll</i>	<i>Staff</i>
BILSTON JUNIOR	63	Supervisor and five assistants
CANNOCK MIXED	42	Supervisor and two assistants
LICHFIELD MIXED	Ø 52	Supervisor and four assistants
NEWCASTLE JUNIOR	Ø 62	*Supervisor and one Deputy and five assistants
ROWLEY REGIS JUNIOR	63	Supervisor and six assistants and a caretaker/gardener/instructor
STAFFORD MIXED	39	Supervisor and two assistants
AUDNAM ADULT	62	Supervisor and Deputy and four instructors
NEWCASTLE ADULT	68	*Supervisor and Deputy and four instructors
SHEPWELL GREEN ADULT	Ø 58	Supervisor and Deputy and four instructors
HOME TEACHER	25	Centred at Leek, this Teacher covers the northern area of the County where there is as yet no Centre within easy travelling distance.

*The Supervisor at Newcastle is Supervisor of both Junior and Adult Departments.

Ø The figure given for the Lichfield Centre includes two children from the Warwickshire County Council who attend by special arrangement. Similarly one child attends the Newcastle Junior Centre from Cheshire County Council, and one Walsall County Borough subnormal attends the Shepwell Green Adult Centre.

Four of the Supervisors and three of the Assistants were qualified at 31.12.61.

The total number on roll on the Table above is 534, which is almost 100 more than at the same date in 1960. In addition, 11 Staffordshire children attend the Wolverhampton Special Training Centre by arrangement with the County Borough Council; 3 attend the Burton-on-Trent Centre and 3 go to the Duke Street Junior Centre, Fenton, by arrangement with the Stoke-on-Trent Authority. This brings the total number of County children and adults receiving training to 547.

The 32 trainees previously attending the Hanley Occupation Centre administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Authority were transferred to the new Newcastle Adult Training Centre by 9th October, 1961.

The annual holidays for the trainees and children attending Centres were arranged by the Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare at the Derbyshire Miner's Welfare Holiday Centre at Rhyl during 1961. Two hundred and fifty-eight children (a record number) were provided with a holiday. About half of the cost was covered by parents' contributions, and the balance by the County Council and the Association funds raised locally by the Voluntary Committees of the Association which are attached to most of the Centres.

The Training Centres have all had a successful year, with open days, Harvest Festivals, Christmas parties, Flower Shows, etc. and the many visitors to the Centres have confirmed the progress which the trainees and children are making, and the happy and busy atmosphere evident in all Centres.

Courses attended by Training Centre Staff

The Supervisor at the Shepwell Green Adult Training Centre had been seconded to the N.A.M.H. Diploma Course for the teaching staff of mentally subnormal adults for the academic year 1960/61, and he returned to his Centre in July, 1961. The newly-appointed Supervisor at Audnam Training Centre was seconded to the Course commencing in September, 1961. It is hoped to send one of the Training Centre Staff to the Course each year.

Two Assistant Supervisors were seconded from the Newcastle and Bilston Centres respectively to attend the N.A.M.H. Diploma Course for Teachers at Junior Training Centres as from September, 1961. It is hoped that two or three of the staff from our Centres will attend this Course each year.

In addition to these main Courses, several of the Training Centre staff attended refresher classes and short courses in various aspects of the work during the year.

The County Training Scheme

A total of seven trainee Assistant Supervisors held appointments during the year, but three were promoted or obtained other posts by the end of the year, leaving four centred at the Bilston, Lichfield, Rowley Regis and Newcastle Junior Training Centres. The County Training Scheme was revised during the year. It now provides for a four-year Course and it is hoped to make three appointments each year to the Course until a total of twelve trainees are in training, three completing the Course each year. The trainees spent some of their time working in Adult Centres. One was also seconded to Stallington Hall Hospital where valuable experience was gained, and we are grateful to the Medical Superintendent for this service.

The annual Refresher Course organised by this Department was again held for four days. This Course has proved to be so successful, and so many applications are received, both from within our own Centres and from Authorities all over the Country, that it has been found necessary to change the venue. This year it was held at Loxley Hall Special School where it is possible to accommodate more students.

Development during the Year

Nineteen sixty-one has been a year of steady progress and expansion in the Mental Health Service. The opening of a new Adult Training Centre, the “ official ” opening of the Audnam Adult Centre (actually opened the previous year); the setting up of three Mental Health Centres; the purchase, too, of a large house in Stafford for use as a Mental Health Centre for the area and also to house the Mental Health administrative staff; and, above all, the acquiring of a Seaside Holiday Home for the County’s Mentally Handicapped—these are some of the highlights.

“ Tan-y-Bryn ”

Undoubtedly the most exciting achievement was the search for and purchase of a suitable Hotel in North Wales for use as a Seaside Holiday Home during the summer months and for short periods of care during the winter for mentally disordered children and adults. Several properties were visited by a special sub-committee, and “ Tan-y-Bryn ” was finally chosen as being the most suitable. The County can be truly proud of this fine building which stands on high ground at Rhos-on-Sea with three acres of lawns, flower beds and woodlands. This Holiday Home overlooks the Bay and is about twenty minutes walk from the sea. The Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare with its Voluntary Committees at the Training Centres is naturally very interested in this project as the Association has arranged the Annual Holidays for the Centres for a number of years, and, indeed, 1962 will be the first year since 1927 (apart from the war years) when the holidays will not be arranged by the Association. To mark its appreciation of the County Council’s acquiring of “ Tan-y-Bryn ” the Association is raising funds to purchase a mini-bus to take the children to and from the beach and for outings in the country. The vehicle will be kept at the Home and will be driven by the Warden.

The approved staff establishment for the Home is as follows:—

Resident Staff

Warden } preferably man and wife, one at least with nursing
Matron } qualifications.

Assistant Matron

Attendant

Non-resident Staff

Cook

Two additional Attendants during the winter months only when there is no accompanying staff (as there will be with the holiday parties who will attend during the summer).

Seven domestics (or the equivalent in part-time staff).

Gardener.

It is expected that the holiday parties from the Training Centres will provide up to five staff from the Centres depending on the size of each group, and the Home will cater for up to 33 children.

New Adult Training Centre

This new Centre was opened at Newcastle in July, 1961. It is an extension to the Junior Training Centre building, and both departments are designed as 60 place Centres. The existing Supervisor of the Junior Department was appointed as Supervisor over the joint Centre, with a Deputy in each department. In addition, there are four Instructors for the teaching of boot and shoe repairing, housecraft, handicrafts and metal-work in the Adult Section.

Official Opening at Audnam

The Audnam Adult Training Centre, which was opened in December, 1960, had its official opening on 26th July, 1961. The visiting Mental Health Sub-Committee Members and many other visitors were able to see round the Centre while the normal work was in progress. A printed brochure giving details of the Centre was produced, and a short film was made by the B.B.C. Television Unit for inclusion in the Regional Television News Programme.

WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

New Cases

Particulars of new cases reported to the Local Health Authority during 1961 are given below:—

	Mentally ill		Psycho-pathic		Sub-normal		Severely Sub-normal		Totals		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(A) By Local Education Authority											
(1) Under 16 years of age ...	—	—	—	—	23	20	27	19	50	39	89
(2) Aged 16 years and over ...	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	6	5	11
(B) Police and Courts											
(1) Under 16 years of age ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	5	—	5
(2) Aged 16 years and over ...	74	71	9	1	4	3	—	1	87	76	163
(C) General Practitioners ...											
(1) Under 16 years of age ...	1	2	—	—	2	4	3	6	6	12	18
(2) Aged 16 years and over ...	500	564	2	—	7	6	4	—	513	570	1,083

Community Care

In addition to the 547 persons actually receiving training, there were several on waiting lists for the various Training Centres. Many others living in the community were being regularly visted by the Welfare Staff. The extent of the community care provided by the Local Health Authority during the year under review can be seen in the following Table which gives the numbers receiving care under the four categories laid down in the Mental Health Act, 1959:

	Mentally ill		Psycho-pathic		Sub-normal		Severely Sub-normal		Totals		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(A) Receiving training in a day centre:											
(1) Under 16 years of age	—	—	—	—	17	16	138	119	155	135	290
(2) Aged 16 years and over	—	—	—	—	23	26	97	86	120	112	232
(B) Awaiting entry thereto:											
(1) Under 16 years of age	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	4	14	4	18
(2) Aged 16 years and over	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	3	2	5
(C) Awaiting entry to a residential training centre:											
(1) Under 16 years of age	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	4	9	8	17
(2) Aged 16 years and over	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
(D) Receiving training from the Home Teacher:											
(1) Under 16 years of age	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	6	1	7
(2) Aged 16 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	7	11	18
(E) Awaiting such training:											
(1) Under 16 years of age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
(2) Aged 16 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(F) Receiving home visits and not included in above:											
(1) Under 16 years of age	—	1	—	—	33	52	52	44	85	97	182
(2) Aged 16 years and over	358	390	3	2	211	166	42	39	614	597	1,211
(G) Others (including those not visited at 31.12.61):											
(1) Under 16 years of age	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	2	5
(2) Aged 16 years and over	31	46	—	—	48	28	—	—	79	74	153
(H) Number of cases included in (A) to (G):											
(1) Under 16 years of age	—	2	—	—	57	73	215	174	272	249	521
(2) Aged 16 years and over	389	436	3	2	284	223	148	136	824	797	1,621

For the majority of the subnormals, regular visits by the Mental Welfare staff experienced in mental health work, who can advise wisely when difficulties arise, are sufficient. Suitable cases, of course, are admitted to the training Centres where the school life gives inspiration and happiness to these persons and they are able to remain living in their own homes. Others are able to work, and ready co-operation is given to the Social Workers by officers of the Ministry of Labour in placing them in suitable jobs. The National Assistance Board, of course, comes to the aid of those who are unemployable.

At 31st December, 1961, there were four mentally subnormal persons under statutory guardianship:—

	Under 16 years of age		16 years and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Under guardianship of L.H.A. ...	*1	—	—	2
(b) Under guardianship of persons other than L.H.A.	—	—	1	—

*This is a Newcastle Borough case.

All receive regular visits, and one attends a Junior Training Centre.

Hospital Care

	Mentally ill		Psycho-pathic		Sub-normal		Severely Sub-normal		Totals		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<i>Number of persons in L.H.A. area awaiting admission to hospital at 31.12.61.</i>											
(A) In urgent need of hospital care:					Both categories of subnormality combined in next columns.						
(1) Under 16 years of age ...	—	—	—	—		12	6	12	6	18	
(2) Aged 16 years and over ...	—	—	—	—		2	4	2	4	6	
(B) Not in urgent need of hospital care:											
(1) Under 16 years of age ...	—	—	—	—	ditto.	10	5	10	5	15	
(2) Aged 16 years and over ...	—	—	—	—		9	10	9	10	19	
<i>Number of admissions for temporary residential care to N.H.S. Hospitals during 1961.</i>											
(1) Under 16 years of age ...	—	—	—	—	Both categories of subnormality combined in next columns.	17	10	17	10	27	
(2) Aged 16 years and over ...	—	—	—	—		5	12	5	12	17	

Admissions of persons to hospitals for the Mentally Subnormal under provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, made during the year:—

Informal admissions	...	...	68
Section 26	...	...	7
Section 60	...	...	4
Section 67	...	...	1

The number of mentally subnormal persons compulsorily detained under order at 31st December, 1961, was as follows:—

		Females	Males	Total
St. Margaret's Hospital	...	31	56	87
Stallington Hall	...	3	5	8
Other institutions including				
State Institutions	...	25	60	85
		59	121	180

THE MENTAL HEALTH CENTRES AND SOCIAL WORKERS

Newcastle Mental Health Centre

It is hoped that there will eventually be five Mental Health Centres from which the field staff will be able to cover the whole of the County. Three of the five were opened during 1961. The Newcastle Centre opened on 13th November, 1961, following the purchase earlier in the year of "Brampton Trees", a large house in Hanover Street. The Centre will cover all the County administrative area north of Stone.

This Centre will also provide adequate accommodation for the Child Guidance Service as soon as qualified staff become available. It is hoped that 1962 will see the appointment of at least part of a Child Guidance team for the north of the County so that it may be possible to hold clinics at Brampton Trees.

Stafford Mental Health Centre and Mental Health Central Office

Stafford Mental Health Centre opened on 2nd January, 1961, in temporary accommodation at Crabbery Chambers, Stafford, but No. 13, Lichfield Road, Stafford was purchased during the year to provide

permanent accommodation for this Centre. In addition to the field staff and their clerical assistance, this house will also temporarily accommodate the Mental Health Section of the Health Department housed until now in Crabbery Chambers. The lease for these premises was to expire early in 1962, and by the end of 1961 the adaptations to the new premises were well under way. The staff had been working in very cramped conditions at Crabbery Chambers (which also housed the Centre staff) and they looked forward eagerly to moving into the new premises which were being redecorated throughout.

Arising from the steady growth of the service, it was found necessary to increase the clerical staff in the Mental Health Section by one Administrative Assistant, and by the end of the year it was obvious that additional typing staff would soon be required. The Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health and the Senior Mental Welfare Officer were re-designated Principal Medical Officer for Mental Health and County Mental Welfare Officer respectively, following the additional duties and new responsibilities which came with the general expansion of the service envisaged by the new Mental Health Act.

Lichfield Mental Health Centre

The Lichfield Mental Health Centre was also opened on the 2nd January, 1961. This is housed at premises in Sandford Street, Lichfield and covers the Eastern area of the County between the Walsall Borough Boundary and Tutbury.

The South of the County

It has still not been possible to find permanent premises for the two final Mental Health Centres which will be in the South-East and South-West of the industrial south of the County. A part-time Clerk/Shorthand Typist has been appointed to commence duty early in 1962, to be housed temporarily for one and a half days per week at Bleak House Clinic, Sedgley. She is to provide some typing and clerical assistance to the Mental Welfare Officers and Assistants who will eventually work from the two Centres in the south.

The Mental Welfare Officer establishment was increased during 1961 from 11 to 15, and the actual number in service by the end of the year was 13. One Casework Supervisor for each Mental Health Centre was also added to the establishment to give overall supervision of the casework at the Centres, both on the Mental Health and Child Guidance sides. It was not, however, possible to fill any of these posts by the end of the year.

The Future Building Programme

An extensive building programme has been planned spread over the next ten years. Immediate projects which should materialise during the next twelve months or so include Junior and Adult Training Centres at Leek and Cannock, an Adult Training Centre at Stafford with residential hostels attached to the Leek and Cannock Training Centres, a hostel in the south of the County for discharged mental patients, a home for the elderly in the north of the County, a Special Care Unit in the south of the County and Mental Health Centres in the Bilston and Brierley Hill areas. It is also hoped that at least one Social Club will be started in the near future.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

The following are particulars of the known cases of epilepsy and cerebral palsy from the Administrative County at the 31st December, 1961:—

EPILEPSY.

Adults.

No. in Part III Accommodation	...	17	
No. in own homes	... ..	53	
No. chargeable to the Authority in colonies outside the County	...	29	
			99

Children between the ages of 2 and 16 years.

Epileptics.

At Special Schools	... ..	11	(8 boys 3 girls)
Awaiting admission to Special Schools		1	(girl)
At ordinary schools	... ..	216	(111 boys 105 girls)
Home Tuition	... ..	2	(boys)
At Home without Tuition (i.e. Pre-School Age)	... ..	11	(4 boys 7 girls)
		241	(125 boys 116 girls)

Other major defects accompanied by epilepsy.

At Special Schools	.. ..	16	(14 boys 2 girls)
On waiting list for Special Schools (at ordinary schools)	.. ..	3	(1 boy 2 girls)
At ordinary schools	.. ..	10	(6 boys 4 girls)
Having Home Tuition	.. ..	6	(1 boy 5 girls)
		35	(22 boys 13 girls)
			276

Children under 2 years of age.

No. treated in hospital	2	
No. treated by general practitioners ..	5	
	7 (3 boys 4 girls)	7

Mental subnormal persons receiving community care with the additional handicap of epilepsy.

No. under 16 years	38 (19 male 19 female)	
No. 16 years and over	53 (26 male 27 female)	
	91 (45 male 46 female)	91
		473

CEREBRAL PALSY

Adults

No. in own homes	60	
No. in Voluntary Home but chargeable to the authority	3	63

Children 2—16

At Special Schools for the Physically Handicapped :—

Residential	35 (22 boys 13 girls)	
Day	17 (11 boys 6 girls)	

At Special Schools for other causes :—

Residential	6 (5 boys 1 girl)	
Day	9 (2 boys 7 girls)	

At Nursery Schools 1 (boy)

At ordinary schools 100 (60 boys
40 girls)

Having Home Tuition 14 (8 boys
6 girls)

At Home without Tuition
(Pre-school Age) 33 (21 boys
12 girls)

At Home without Tuition
(? Educability) 1 (boy)

	216 (131 boys 85 girls)	
		216

Children under 2.

No. treated in hospital	...	...	4	
No. treated by general practitioners	...		—	
			4	(boys) 4

Mental subnormal persons receiving community care with the additional handicap of cerebral palsy.

No. under 16 years	...	...	...	25 (14 male 11 female)	
No. 16 years and over	...	...	...	18 (9 male 9 female)	
				43 (23 male 20 female)	43
					326

Of the 91 persons suffering from epilepsy in addition to mental subnormality, 44 are in attendance at Training Centres and two receive Home Teaching.

Of the 43 subnormals suffering from spastic conditions, 10 attend Training Centres and 4 have Home Teaching.

With regard to adults, the figures given relate to those registered by the County Welfare Department under the scheme relating to the permanently handicapped made under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and those chargeable in Part III Accommodation.

As mentioned in a previous Report, the fullest co-operation is maintained between the Welfare Services Department, the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Youth Employment Officers of the Education Committee, Voluntary Organisations, etc.

Each application for Registration under the Authority's scheme is considered from the widest aspects of welfare, and where spectacles, artificial limbs, wheeled chairs, etc., are found to be needed application is made to the appropriate Department or body for what is required. Where further particulars are needed as to the extent of disability of any handicapped person these are obtained, with the person's consent, from the General Practitioner through this Department and intimation is given to the County Welfare Officer where there is any doubt as to suitability of any particular applicant for inclusion in the Register of Handicapped Persons.

With regard to spastics, the Midland Spastic Association, whose area includes Staffordshire, provides home tuition in handicrafts, visits, advice etc. A contribution is made by the Authority to the Association in accordance with the decision of the Authority to utilise as far as is considered practicable or desirable, the services available from Voluntary Organisations for all classes of handicapped.

With regard to the children between the ages of 2 and 16 years, such cases are ascertained from Health Visitors, routine medical inspections, Head Teachers, School Welfare Officers, parents, hospitals, etc. No medical treatment is undertaken by the School Health Service and it is usually ascertained when a case is brought to notice that it is already in the care of a General Practitioner and/or Consultant. Admission to Special Schools is arranged when required by the Education Committee.

School Medical Officers have supplies of enrolment forms for the register maintained by the Welfare Services Department for distribution when the children are examined in the "leaver group"

TABLES

Table showing Population, Number of Persons per acre, Birth and Death-rates as well as the Death-rates at all ages and among Children under 1 year, and the Death-rates from Zymotic Diseases, Tuberculosis, Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, &c.

URBAN

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted Live Birth-rate by comparability factor	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted death-rate by comparability factor	Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 registered live births (Infants under 4 weeks of age)	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality Per 1,000 of Population			Per 1,000 of Population							
	Census 1961	Estimated 1961									Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Malignant Neoplasm	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Congenital Malformations
Aldridge ...	50,981	51,680	5.6	24.2	21.1	0.37	6.7	12.0	14	19	0.02	—	—	0.06	—	1.35	0.35	0.44	0.02	0.10	0.21
Amblecote ...	3,008	2,950	4.4	11.9	11.2	—	10.2	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.36	0.68	0.68	—	—	0.34
Biddulph ...	14,060	13,940	2.1	18.5	17.4	0.29	8.3	11.6	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	1.51	0.72	0.50	0.22	0.07	0.07
Bilston ...	33,077	33,320	17.8	18.1	16.1	0.30	9.7	14.0	15	20	—	—	—	0.06	0.03	1.65	0.93	0.57	0.12	0.03	0.09
Brierley Hill ...	56,377	56,010	9.6	17.1	16.1	0.50	9.1	11.7	12	17	—	—	—	0.09	—	1.75	0.75	0.37	0.07	0.04	0.09
Brownhills ...	26,392	26,480	4.2	21.3	19.4	0.45	9.4	13.7	14	18	—	—	—	0.08	—	1.55	0.68	0.49	0.08	0.15	0.08
Cannock ...	42,186	42,490	5.2	17.2	16.5	0.64	11.0	12.9	15	23	—	0.02	—	0.07	—	1.72	0.85	0.21	0.21	0.07	0.07
Coseley ...	39,557	39,720	12.5	19.7	17.5	0.53	9.1	14.6	14	19	—	—	—	0.08	0.03	1.36	0.91	0.58	0.05	0.05	0.08
Darlaston... ..	21,732	21,890	14.3	14.9	13.6	0.46	9.8	14.3	15	21	—	—	—	0.05	—	1.23	0.82	0.55	0.18	0.05	0.05
Kidsgrove ...	19,726	19,880	4.9	20.3	18.1	0.55	10.7	15.0	25	35	—	—	—	0.05	—	1.46	0.45	0.40	0.25	0.10	0.20
Leek ...	19,173	19,300	4.5	13.1	13.6	0.10	15.1	15.1	4	20	—	—	—	0.05	—	2.95	0.78	0.78	0.10	0.10	0.05
Lichfield ...	14,077	14,240	4.0	21.8	19.6	0.91	12.6	10.7	13	13	—	—	—	0.07	—	2.11	0.56	0.49	0.21	0.14	0.21
Newcastle ...	76,433	76,440	8.6	17.6	17.4	0.50	10.6	13.4	13	21	—	—	—	0.03	0.01	1.74	0.48	0.80	0.21	0.03	0.09

Deaths occurring during the year 1961 classified according to Diseases and Localities,
together with Births occurring during the year.

URBAN

DISTRICT	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Deaths under 4 weeks	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Malignant Neoplasm					Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension with Heart Disease	Other Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and Operations of War		
															Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms																								
Aldridge ...	1252	19	346	24	17	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	12	12	11	2	33	—	1	37	52	16	39	9	6	23	18	1	3	5	5	—	—	—	11	33	4	3	5	—
Amblecote ...	35	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	4	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	
Biddulph ...	258	4	116	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	14	—	13	23	2	14	2	2	2	7	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	1	3	4	—	
Bilston ...	604	10	324	12	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	15	1	2	23	2	6	43	51	3	26	10	12	19	31	4	—	1	1	—	3	29	8	12	2	2		
Brierley Hill	956	28	510	16	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	25	13	4	39	4	4	73	80	10	70	17	14	21	42	4	1	4	2	2	—	5	40	3	9	1	—	
Brownhills ...	563	12	250	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	1	3	17	3	1	31	31	5	47	9	10	13	18	2	1	1	4	—	1	2	12	5	5	6	—	
Cannock ...	730	27	469	17	11	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	12	17	14	1	29	4	2	58	77	2	97	9	9	9	36	9	4	5	3	3	—	3	41	7	8	2	—	
Coseley ...	784	21	360	15	11	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	13	16	4	2	19	—	4	53	56	5	45	16	3	23	36	2	5	2	2	2	—	3	25	7	5	5	—	
Darlaston ...	327	10	215	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	19	—	1	25	33	4	39	7	5	12	18	4	2	1	1	2	—	1	21	2	6	3	—	
Kidsgrove	403	11	213	14	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	2	3	12	1	4	26	30	2	24	15	4	8	9	5	2	1	2	3	—	4	33	4	4	2	—	
Leek ...	252	2	292	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	10	4	27	—	—	32	43	8	41	21	8	15	15	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	27	3	9	2	—	
Lichfield ...	310	13	180	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	1	19	1	—	29	27	1	20	16	4	7	8	3	5	1	2	—	3	19	1	2	—	—		
Newcastle ...	1349	38	811	28	18	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	11	36	12	6	68	5	5	105	129	15	119	22	45	61	37	16	4	4	2	3	—	7	61	9	11	10	—	

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Number of persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted Live Birth-rate by comparability factor	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted death-rate by comparability factor	Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 registered live births (Infants under 4 weeks of age)	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality Per 1,000 of Population			Per 1,000 of Population							
	Census 1961	Estimated 1961									Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Malignant Neoplasm	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Congenital Malformations
Rowley Regis	48,166	48,460	12.8	13.6	12.9	0.29	10.7	14.9	15	15	0.02	—	—	0.04	—	1.92	0.76	0.52	0.06	0.04	0.04
Rugeley	13,012	13,000	4.5	25.2	22.4	0.62	8.7	12.4	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	0.31	0.15	—	0.08	0.31
Sedgley	27,927	28,350	7.4	19.0	17.5	0.28	13.9	11.4	22	22	—	—	—	0.11	—	1.87	1.13	0.60	0.07	0.04	0.14
Stafford	47,814	47,110	9.3	18.1	17.6	0.32	11.3	10.3	16	25	0.02	—	—	0.06	—	1.59	0.64	0.40	0.11	0.02	0.11
Stone	8,791	8,840	4.5	12.0	11.8	0.11	15.7	11.0	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	2.38	1.36	0.11	—	0.11	0.11
Tamworth	13,555	13,590	5.0	13.8	13.5	0.29	13.3	10.8	27	32	—	—	—	0.07	—	2.43	0.66	1.18	0.07	0.07	0.15
Tettenhall	14,800	15,100	6.0	16.4	13.9	0.13	8.1	10.9	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	1.72	0.60	0.60	0.07	—	0.07
Tipton	38,091	38,220	17.6	18.4	16.4	0.52	10.6	15.8	20	30	—	—	—	0.05	0.03	1.99	1.10	0.65	0.03	0.13	0.13
Uttoxeter	8,168	8,190	2.4	17.6	17.2	0.37	9.9	11.1	21	21	—	—	—	0.12	—	1.59	0.37	0.24	0.12	—	—
Wednesbury	34,511	34,770	17.2	18.0	16.6	0.49	11.2	15.5	21	27	0.06	—	—	0.03	0.03	2.13	1.04	0.49	0.23	0.03	0.06
Wednesfield	32,986	33,180	13.2	25.1	21.1	0.39	6.7	12.5	19	24	—	—	—	0.06	—	1.18	0.42	0.33	—	0.12	0.21
Willenhall	32,317	32,510	11.5	18.2	17.1	0.46	9.0	13.1	12	17	0.03	—	—	—	—	1.69	0.77	0.58	0.09	0.06	0.15
Totals and Averages	736,917	739,660	7.4	18.4	16.9	0.42	10.2	13.3	16	21	0.00	0.00	—	0.05	0.01	1.72	0.72	0.52	0.11	0.06	0.11

URBAN—continued.

DISTRICT	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Deaths under 4 weeks	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Malignant Neoplasm					Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension with Heart Disease	Other Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and Operations of War	
															Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms																							
Rowley Regis	660	14	517	10	10	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	31	8	1	44	3	2	61	94	16	76	18	12	25	37	3	5	4	2	5	—	2	29	6	13	7	—	
Rugeley ...	327	7	113	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	3	1	14	—	—	16	19	2	8	6	—	2	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	20	1	1	2	—	
Sedgley ...	538	8	395	12	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	8	5	2	29	—	6	44	88	12	49	25	11	17	32	2	3	2	1	—	4	28	4	8	2	—		
Stafford ...	854	15	532	21	14	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	11	12	10	2	40	1	4	57	71	20	123	21	10	19	30	5	3	1	1	3	—	5	55	8	12	2	—	
Stone ...	106	1	139	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	2	7	—	2	32	14	2	25	5	9	1	12	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	6	3	1	1	—	
Tamworth ...	187	4	184	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	5	—	19	—	—	24	19	1	17	19	7	16	9	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	21	3	2	3	—
Tettenhall ...	248	2	123	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	4	2	10	—	1	16	22	4	10	5	3	9	9	1	—	2	—	—	1	8	2	1	3	—		
Tipton ...	702	20	407	21	14	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	24	3	3	31	3	4	52	57	12	44	14	3	25	42	1	3	1	5	1	—	5	42	1	8	3	1	
Uttoxeter ...	144	3	81	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	1	4	—	—	16	14	1	11	3	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	1	1	3	—	
Wednesbury	627	17	389	17	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	14	18	8	3	31	1	5	39	57	4	66	7	4	17	36	8	8	2	1	—	2	28	11	9	4	—		
Wednesfield...	832	13	223	20	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	11	2	4	16	1	—	31	40	4	13	11	10	11	14	—	—	2	4	—	7	27	2	3	1	—		
Willenhall ...	592	15	292	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	17	4	2	22	1	1	42	40	6	29	12	7	19	25	3	2	3	2	2	—	5	17	1	12	7	—	
Totals ...	13640	314	7511	289	215	39	5	7	—	1	3	2	6	13	205	306	125	51	589	30	53	961	1171	158	1055	300	200	383	533	80	54	46	46	34	2	83	639	97	149	82	3	

RURAL

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Mean area per person in acres	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted Live Birth-rate by comparability factor	Still-births, Rate per 1,000 of Population	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of Population	Adjusted death-rate by comparability factor	Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 registered live births (Infants under 4 weeks of age)	Mortality in children under one year per 1,000 registered live births	Zymotic Mortality Per 1,000 of Population			Per 1,000 of Population							
	Census 1961	Estimated 1961									Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Malignant Neoplasm	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Congenital Malformations
Cannock ...	30,214	30,370	1.9	22.6	20.8	0.49	9.6	12.4	16	23	—	—	0.03	—	1.68	0.72	0.36	0.13	0.10	0.10	
Cheadle ...	38,153	38,660	1.6	17.8	18.3	0.52	12.0	11.3	12	20	—	—	0.10	—	2.25	0.26	0.57	0.18	0.10	0.13	
Leek ...	19,614	19,640	3.7	17.2	16.9	0.05	9.3	11.6	15	18	—	—	0.10	—	1.43	0.51	0.51	0.20	0.05	0.15	
Lichfield ...	39,895	40,040	2.1	17.3	17.3	0.27	12.3	11.6	19	26	—	—	0.02	—	1.72	0.47	1.05	0.12	0.12	0.20	
Newcastle ...	18,204	18,130	2.2	14.9	14.9	0.61	11.4	11.9	15	19	—	—	—	—	1.93	0.77	0.39	0.44	—	—	
Seisdon ...	37,951	37,270	1.1	19.5	17.4	0.40	7.4	10.9	18	27	—	—	0.05	—	1.34	0.54	0.27	0.05	0.03	0.16	
Stafford ...	17,903	18,750	4.2	18.0	16.9	0.59	8.7	10.1	15	30	—	—	0.05	—	1.06	0.96	0.37	0.16	—	0.16	
Stone ...	18,473	18,490	3.3	13.9	15.1	0.38	9.4	10.4	24	34	—	—	0.05	—	1.30	0.70	0.49	—	0.11	0.11	
Tutbury ...	17,462	17,590	1.8	17.5	17.3	0.40	9.8	11.4	13	23	—	—	—	—	1.65	0.74	0.45	0.06	—	0.06	
Uttoxeter ...	10,327	11,610	4.9	12.6	14.1	0.26	9.3	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	1.21	0.17	0.43	0.09	0.09	—	
Totals and Averages ...	248,196	250,550	2.3	17.9	17.4	0.42	10.1	11.6	16	24	—	—	0.05	0.00	1.62	0.56	0.52	0.14	0.07	0.12	

RURAL

DISTRICT	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Deaths under 4 weeks	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Tuberculosis, other	Syphilitic Disease	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Malignant Neoplasm					Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	Diabetes	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	Coronary Disease, Angina	Hypertension with Heart Disease	Other Heart Disease	Other Circulatory Disease	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	Nephritis and Nephrosis	Hyperplasia of Prostate	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Congenital Malformations	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	Motor Vehicle Accidents	All other Accidents	Suicide	Homicide and operations of War		
															Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms																								
Cannock ...	686	15	291	16	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	11	1	7	22	—	1	35	53	6	42	6	6	4	11	22	4	1	2	3	3	—	3	26	6	6	3	—	
Cheadle ...	687	20	464	14	8	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	26	6	4	36	1	5	71	52	7	70	11	21	22	10	7	1	2	2	4	1	5	58	4	10	3	—		
Leek ...	388	3	183	6	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	1	—	14	—	2	34	29	—	26	7	3	10	10	4	3	2	1	4	—	3	11	1	3	—	—		
Lichfield ...	691	13	492	18	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	9	4	38	2	1	58	102	12	55	17	9	42	19	5	5	1	5	1	1	8	62	8	6	3	—		
Newcastle ...	270	11	207	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	7	—	17	—	—	38	35	3	17	11	10	7	14	8	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	14	2	7	1	—
Seisdon ...	728	15	274	20	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	9	—	26	4	—	34	51	1	35	8	7	10	20	2	1	3	1	1	—	6	25	1	9	2	—		
Stafford ...	337	11	164	10	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	6	1	1	9	—	1	24	28	1	25	10	2	7	18	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	3	9	—	4	2	—	
Stone ...	294	7	173	10	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	2	11	2	3	40	20	2	18	6	7	9	13	—	2	1	—	2	—	2	13	4	1	1	—		
Tutbury ...	308	7	172	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	2	2	15	—	4	31	27	2	20	2	2	8	13	1	1	—	—	—	1	23	3	4	1	—			
Uttoxeter ...	146	3	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	10	—	18	14	1	21	7	2	2	5	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	10	4	4	—	—		
Totals	4485	105	2528	106	70	12	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	6	59	90	40	20	198	9	17	383	411	35	329	85	67	131	141	35	18	12	17	20	2	31	251	33	54	16	—		

Table showing the number of cases of certain Infectious Diseases notified in each sanitary area during the year ended 31st December, 1961, and the Attack-Rates per 1,000 of the population.

URBAN

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1961 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Polio- myelitis Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Aldridge ...	51,680	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	0.56	7	0.14	—	—	2	0.04	1423	27.52	3	0.06	1	0.02	—
Amblecote ...	2,950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	15.93	1	0.34	—	—	—
Biddulph ...	13,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0.93	3	0.22	—	—	2	0.14	506	36.30	14	1.00	—	—	—
Bilston ...	33,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	0.27	6	0.18	—	—	1	0.03	720	21.61	21	0.63	1	0.03	—
Brierley Hill ...	56,010	—	—	1	0.02	—	—	6	0.11	8	0.14	—	—	1	0.02	1092	19.49	6	0.11	—	—	2
Brownhills ...	26,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.53	13	0.49	—	—	3	0.11	971	36.67	25	0.94	—	—	1
Cannock ...	42,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.33	86	2.02	—	—	8	0.19	1161	27.32	5	0.12	1	0.02	1
Coseley ...	39,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	1.31	14	0.35	—	—	1	0.03	1026	25.82	30	0.76	2	0.05	3
Darlaston ...	21,890	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.27	3	0.14	—	—	—	—	481	21.97	6	0.27	—	—	1
Kidsgrove ...	19,880	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	649	32.65	8	0.40	—	—	—
Leek ...	19,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.57	22	1.14	—	—	—	—	425	22.02	14	0.73	1	0.05	—
Lichfield ...	14,240	—	—	—	—	1	0.07	1	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	22.68	12	0.84	8	0.56	—
Newcastle ...	76,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.14	8	0.10	—	—	4	0.05	1790	23.41	79	1.03	—	—	5

URBAN—continued

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1961 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Polio- myelitis Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Rowley Regis ...	48,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	0.37	21	0.43	—	—	—	—	800	16.51	3	0.06	1	0.02	—
Rugeley ...	13,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1.15	—	—	—	—	202	15.54	1	0.08	—	—	1
Sedgley ...	28,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.25	1	0.04	—	—	1	0.04	450	15.87	—	—	3	0.11	—
Stafford ...	47,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	0.40	2	0.04	—	—	1	0.02	620	13.16	9	0.19	1	0.02	7
Stone ...	8,840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	31.90	—	—	—	—	—
Tamworth ...	13,590	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.15	7	0.52	—	—	4	0.29	341	25.09	5	0.37	—	—	—
Tettenhall ...	15,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1.06	—	—	1	0.07	214	14.17	18	1.19	1	0.07	—
Tipton ...	38,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	0.92	10	0.26	—	—	—	—	743	19.44	19	0.50	2	0.05	3
Uttoxeter ...	8,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.49	—	—	—	—	1	0.12	147	17.95	1	0.12	3	0.37	—
Wednesbury ...	34,770	—	—	—	—	1	0.03	22	0.63	3	0.09	—	—	1	0.03	717	20.62	7	0.20	—	—	1
Wednesfield ...	33,180	—	—	1	0.03	—	—	22	0.66	4	0.12	—	—	—	—	949	28.60	4	0.12	3	0.09	—
Willenhall ...	32,510	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.22	7	0.22	3	0.09	1	0.03	653	20.09	9	0.28	—	—	—

RURAL

DISTRICT	Estimated Population 1961 for calculating rates	Smallpox		Typhoid		Para- Typhoid		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Erysipelas		Measles		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Polio- myelitis Cases
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	
Cannock ...	30,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.26	14	0.46	—	—	1	0.03	722	23.77	11	0.36	1	0.03	1
Cheadle ...	38,660	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.10	6	0.16	—	—	2	0.05	974	25.19	48	1.24	—	—	—
Leek ...	19,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.20	6	0.31	—	—	—	—	279	14.21	8	0.41	—	—	1
Lichfield ...	40,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	0.37	13	0.32	—	—	—	—	768	19.18	59	1.47	—	—	—
Newcastle ...	18,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.11	—	—	—	—	230	12.69	18	0.99	—	—	—
Seisdon ...	37,270	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	0.51	5	0.13	—	—	2	0.05	890	23.88	28	0.75	—	—	—
Stafford ...	18,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.21	27	1.44	—	—	2	0.11	204	10.88	3	0.16	—	—	—
Stone ...	18,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.05	3	0.16	—	—	—	—	333	18.01	6	0.32	—	—	—
Tutbury ...	17,590	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.06	9	0.51	—	—	—	—	112	6.37	9	0.51	—	—	—
Uttoxeter ...	11,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.26	4	0.34	—	—	1	0.09	86	7.41	10	0.86	—	—	—

